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# Horticultural Products Review

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## EXPORT SUMMARY

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The value of U.S. exports of horticultural products to offshore destinations (destinations other than Canada\*) during July, 1987 was \$261 million, a 22 percent increase over July, 1986 and a \$3 million rise over June, 1987. Exports for the first 10 months of the fiscal year--October, 1986 to July, 1987--were 18 percent greater than the previous fiscal year, an increase of \$315 million. July's upsurge over the previous year was led by a 233 percent increase in frozen grapefruit juice concentrate exports, most of which went to Japan. Important gains also were made in the export values of almonds, wine, orange juice concentrate, hops and fresh plums. Exports of grapefruit, lemons, and fresh vegetables declined from the previous July. Japan accounted for 32 percent of U.S. offshore exports in July, 1987, down from 35 percent a year ago. Exports to the European Community (EC-12) increased by \$19 million over July, 1986, a 60 percent leap, led mainly by higher valued almonds.

(\* Canada is excluded because U.S. export data to Canadian destinations are not accurate. Many export shipments to Canada are not counted.)

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures not otherwise noted are metric. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton = 2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter = 0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter = 26.42 gallons, 1 hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.



General Developments

--Imports of several horticultural commodities from CBI beneficiary countries have shown rapid growth in the past 4 years. During the first 6 months of 1987, imports of nearly all previously-dutiable commodities registered increases of more than 20 percent, over the first 6 months of a year earlier. The percentage growth of imports for the same commodities between 1984 and 1987 ranged upward from 21 percent. Fresh strawberries, pineapple juice concentrate, fresh cut roses, celery and fresh pineapples were among the fastest growing items. Imports of non-dutiable commodities from CBI beneficiary countries showed less growth. In this category fresh cut anthuriums, palm hearts, and beer showed the largest increases during the first 6 months of 1987.

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CBI BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES  
FASTEST GROWING ITEMS  
Jan-June 1986 and 1987 and Growth Since 1984

	---\$1,000---		% Change	% Change
	1986	1987	86-87	84-87
-----				
Previously-Dutiable				
Pineapple*	9,421	12,504	33	167
Melons, Other*	7,468	11,576	55	244
Orange Juice, Conc.*	7,553	9,309	23	113
Roses, Fresh Cut*	1,318	2,053	56	489
Tomatoes*	2,623	1,486	-43	98
Pineapple Juice, Conc.	487	1,220	151	21
Oranges, NES*	613	745	22	45
Mangoes (summer)*	676	586	-13	384
Strawberries, Fresh in Br*	159	424	167	98
Celery*	137	257	88	12,750
Non-Dutiable				
Ban/Plan, Paste/Pulp	3,361	3,500	4	2,550
Pompons, Fresh Cut*	1,248	1,313	5	173
Beer and Ale	724	1,285	77	100
Macadamia Nuts, Shelled	380	411	8	NA
Palm Hearts	141	352	150	28
Anthuriums, Fresh Cut*	28	129	361	NA
-----				

\* Indicates Fast-Track Items NA= Not Applicable, below zero in 1984

--The Foreign Agricultural Service announces two international food exhibitions being held in Hong Kong and Singapore in April 1988. The U.S. Solo Food Exhibit in Hong Kong is a bi-annual event to be held April 5-6, 1988. More than 1,150 visitors attended last year's show including hotel food and beverage managers, chefs, restaurateurs, importers, wholesalers, and retailers. The 55 U.S. companies represented in Hong Kong reported on-site sales in excess of \$1.1 million in 1986. One week later will be the Food and Hotel Asia Show in Singapore. At Food and Hotel Asia in 1986, 655 exhibitors promoted their products to over 17,000 professional and business visitors from more than 20 countries. For more information write to: USDA/FAS, High Value Products Division, Room 4649-South Building, Washington, D.C., 20250-1000, Attention: Willis Collie, or call (202) 475-3623.



Citrus and Products

--USDA's estimate of the 1987 Brazilian orange crop in the state of Sao Paulo remains at 240 million boxes (9.8 million tons). As of mid-September, about 30 percent of the crop had been harvested. Abnormally dry weather has prevailed in major growing areas during recent weeks. While fruit size is down, the industry's primary concern is that fruit drop could increase significantly without additional precipitation.

At least one processor, a grower cooperative, has agreed to increase the amount of its advance payment for this year's fruit deliveries. This, however, will be deducted from the final payment due growers in July 1988. This is in response to grower complaints that the originally agreed upon plan for advance payments is insufficient to cover the higher costs of grove maintenance due to inflation. The revised payment plan along with the devaluation of Brazil's currency against the dollar means that the average 1987 orange price paid by this processor could climb to as much as \$2.00 per 90 pound box according to local press reports. The average price for all fruit purchased from the 1986 crop is estimated at \$1.15 per box. Other processors, reportedly, have not agreed to speed up the original schedule for advance payments or provide additional advance funds.

USDA's estimate of total Brazilian production of concentrated orange juice during the 1987 season is unchanged at 800,000 tons at 65 degrees brix (276 million gallons at 42 degrees brix). The estimate of total exportable juice supplies in the 1987 season, however, has been revised upward by 49,000 tons because of an increase in beginning stock levels. This increased inventory largely is attributed to a slower pace of export movement than initially anticipated during the last quarter of the 1986/87 (July-June) marketing year. USDA's estimate of export shipments of orange juice in the 1986/87 marketing year was revised downward to 731,000 tons while movement in 1987/88 now is forecast at 800,000 tons.

--U.S. imports of Japanese citrus are likely to increase following a change in U.S. import regulations for Unshu oranges (commonly known as Satsumas) which expands the geographic area within the United States permitted to receive such fruit effective September 28, 1987. The new guidelines issued by the Animal Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will allow Unshu oranges grown in canker-free areas of Japan to be imported and moved into or through 38 states. The states that remain excluded are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. Previously, Japanese Unshu oranges had been allowed only into six states, namely Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Total Japanese exports of Unshu oranges during marketing year 1985/86 totaled 26,750 tons. Canada is Japan's most important export market, taking more than two-thirds of all fresh shipments. Unshu orange exports by Japan to the United States reached only 1,530 tons during the same period. Exports during the 1986/87 declined approximately 30 percent from the year before due to a smaller crop and the sharp appreciation of Japan's currency.



Fresh Non-Citrus

--Brazil's apple imports are expected to fall in 1988 due to an anticipated bumper domestic crop. In calendar year 1986 Brazil imported 84,000 metric tons of apples including almost 65,000 tons from Argentina and 1,917 tons from the United States. Other significant suppliers were Chile, Hungary, Portugal, and France. Imports between January and July are limited by restrictive licensing intended to protect the market for Brazilian-grown apples. All of these early season import licenses are allocated to Argentina. Most imports are of the Red Delicious variety. Imports have fallen steadily from a peak of 203,000 tons in 1977 to totals of less than 100,000 tons per year since 1984. The import duty for countries outside the Latin American Integration Association is 32 percent ad valorem, but between August and December 10,000 tons of apples and pears combined can enter at 15 percent. Import licenses sometimes are not freely available.

Brazil's apple production, according to the Brazilian Association of Apple Producers, leaped from 17,500 tons in 1977 to more than 200,000 tons in 1987. The U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Brasilia reports that production is expected to exceed 285,000 tons in 1988 and could surpass 400,000 tons by the early 1990's. Gala, Golden Delicious, and Fuji are the principal varieties grown.

--Chile's exports of fresh deciduous fruit in January-June, 1987 were up 10 percent over January-June, 1986. Exports in this period account for 80 to 90 percent of the annual total. The United States is the principal destination for all deciduous fruit except apples. Export prices to the U.S. market dropped for most items, but prices in Europe generally were attractive for Chilean shippers because of favorable exchange rates. Participants at Chile's first national convention of fruit producers, meeting in August, contended that fruit production would continue to increase for at least the next five years because about 30 percent of planted orchards were not yet bearing fruit. Preliminarily, they anticipated a 15 percent increase in production in 1988.

CHILE: DECIDUOUS FRUIT EXPORTS  
(Metric Tons)

COMMODITY	JANUARY-JUNE 1986			JANUARY-JUNE 1987		
	TOTAL	TO U.S.	PCT	TOTAL	TO U.S.	PCT
Apples	274,462	30,920	11%	291,615	41,687	14%
Table grapes	224,050	175,896	79%	260,477	200,450	77%
Pears	41,878	11,648	28%	43,403	14,317	33%
Nectarines	25,525	21,067	83%	26,159	20,272	77%
Plums and Prunes	17,811	14,304	80%	22,594	16,709	74%
Peaches	6,560	5,027	77%	8,021	6,789	85%
Apricots	531	467	88%	196	67	34%
Cherries	191	132	69%	185	45	24%
TOTAL	591,008	259,461	44%	652,650	300,336	46%

SOURCE: Chilean Central Bank.



Dried Fruit and Treenuts

--In 1986, U.S. dates gained significant access to Spain's market for the first time since 1983. The United States exported 123 metric tons valued at \$220,000. Spanish imports for the year, from all sources, totaled 1,487 tons valued at \$2.3 million. Foreign purchases, which complement 10,000 to 12,000 tons of local production, have shown growth during years when local production is below average.

Spanish importers prefer U.S. dates for their superior quality, but they limit imports because prices are generally three times higher than those from Tunisia, Algeria, and Iraq, normally the primary suppliers. Purchases are made in bulk and subsequently repackaged in 50-200 gram plastic or aluminum foil units for direct consumption and in 5 kilogram units for institutional use.

--The European Community has increased subsidies for French and Spanish dried prune processors. The EC subsidies for French dried prune processors for the 1987/88 season have been increased 10.7 percent to 575.01 European Currency Units (ECU) per metric ton, basis 66 fruit per 500 grams (60 per lb.). At the same time, the minimum grower price (MGP) was reduced 5 percent to 1,587 ECU per ton. The subsidy for Spanish dried prune processors was increased 54 percent to 337.53 ECU per ton, and the MGP was reduced 4 ECU to 1,332 ECU per ton. One ECU is equivalent to approximately \$1.15.

--The European Community (EC) protects the Greek raisin industry by placing a floor under internal raisin prices. For the 1987/88 marketing season, which began September 1, the minimum grower price (MGP) for No. 4 sultanas was set at 1331.7 ECU per ton, unchanged since 1982. Processors who pay growers the minimum price are eligible to receive a 522.24 ECU per ton subsidy, up 0.5 percent from 1986/87. In order to distribute deliveries more evenly through the season, the MGP will be increased by 15.66 ECU per ton at the beginning of each month from November 1987 through August 1988. One ECU is equivalent to approximately \$1.15.

--Filbert production in the world's major producing countries is estimated at 442,000 metric tons, for 1987, up 5 percent from 1986. Total trade is expected to be up 5 percent, as well, as fear of radioactive contamination from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident appears to have been alleviated. In anticipation of ample supplies of filberts and almonds, prices of both commodities have been declining from 1986/87 levels.

The 1987 filbert crop is estimated to be the third largest ever harvested in the United States, 23 percent greater than last year's, but 25 percent below the record output of 1985. Despite a short crop in 1986, U.S. exports were up as many industrial users around the world were substituting lower priced filberts for almonds. With world supplies of both almonds and filberts up in 1987, U.S. exports are expected to decline.



## UPDATE

Despite harsh weather in Turkey during the filbert bloom, 1987 production will be above average, though slightly smaller than last year's crop. Exports of the 1986 crop were hindered by excessive levels of radiation caused by fallout from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. After extensive testing, Turkish authorities have determined that the 1987 crop contains levels under 200 bequerelles per kilogram, which is below the maximum tolerance level for the EC of 600 bequerelles and the United States of 370 bequerelles. Exports in the coming year are expected to be in line with those of 1986/87, though supplies available for the European market will be larger as the Soviet Union is expected to purchase fewer filberts.

Italian filbert production, in 1987, will be below average despite this being an "on year" in the production cycle. Exports of the small 1986 crop were hindered by radiation levels higher than European standards in a portion of the crop. After extensive testing of the soil, trees, and nuts it has been determined that radioactivity will not be a problem for this year's crop. Spain anticipates a bumper filbert crop in 1987. Exports should rise as the main outlet of supplies. A complete filbert production, supply, and distribution table is in the statistical section.

## Vegetables

--Demand for U.S. canned corn in Europe has remained strong, despite increasing competition from producers in the EC and elsewhere, due to the high quality of the U.S. product and to its price competitiveness. U.S. canned corn exports to the EC are subject to an 8 percent ad valorem duty and to an additional levy which is based on the difference between EC prices and world prices for feed corn. West Germany and the U.K. are the main EC destinations for U.S. canned corn.

Total EC imports of canned corn in 1986 were 109,152 tons, up 50 percent from 1982. The U.S. share declined slightly from 26 percent to 24 percent. Actual shipments from the United States to the EC rose 40 percent over the 1982-1986 period; however, shipments from France, Italy, Hungary, and Israel increased by 118, 28, 133, and 120 percent respectively. These 4 countries supplied 56 percent of total EC canned corn imports in 1986.

## Wine, Beer, and Hops

--Korea will open its market to U.S. wine beginning October 1, 1987. Imports will be limited by a quota set at 10 percent of 1986 consumption which totaled 3,859 kiloliters (1.02 million gallons). Only corporations with over 500 million won (\$619,272) in assets will be eligible to import and must obtain prior approval from the Office of National Tax Administration. More details on conditions for wine imports are expected to follow.



**EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: WORLD'S LARGEST MARKET FOR HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS**

The European Community is the world's largest market for imported fruits and vegetables. The United States is a major supplier to this market, but competition from other suppliers and from within the EC itself is intense. An ever growing web of subsidy programs and import barriers erected under the aegis of the Community's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), plus tariff preferences given to other suppliers, especially in the Mediterranean, have made it increasingly difficult for U.S. exporters to compete in the European Community.

This article examines how well U.S. shippers of 11 selected commodities have fared in the European market since 1974. For the products examined, EC imports from non-EC origins have increased for 4 items--walnuts, apples, lemons, and apples. Imports from outside the Community showed little change for raisins and dried prunes. Imports from third countries for the remaining 5 products--oranges, grapefruit, canned peaches, canned fruit mixtures, and grapefruit juice--declined.

For the period studied the U.S. share of EC imports, including intra EC trade, increased for grapefruit, raisins, almonds, walnuts, and apples. U.S. shippers suffered major losses of share in the markets for oranges, lemons and canned fruit. The intra EC trade share of imports increased for canned fruit and prunes--both recipients of generous internal EC subsidies.

The United States dominates the EC import market for almonds, walnuts, and prunes and is a major supplier of grapefruit, raisins, and grapefruit juice. In 1986 the United States was a minor or negligible supplier of the remaining 5 commodities analyzed here.

In order to establish a comprehensive data time series for this report Greece has been included as an EC country throughout the period studied even though it did not accede to the Community until 1981. Spain and Portugal, which became members in 1986, are treated as Extra EC countries throughout, even in 1986. Spain and Portugal are listed separately in the table to give an indication of the impact of their inclusion in the Community.

The import figures given provide for all trade in each specific commodity, however, they do not account for production which is consumed in the country of origin. The total trade figure thus cannot be viewed as a reflection of total production within the Community or as total consumption. Transshipments and repackaging of goods within the Community significantly distort the intra EC trade figure through double counting. In some cases, particularly with oranges, grapefruit, almonds, and grapefruit juice, the "growth" in intra EC trade really reflects increased movement of third country products among the ten-10.

This article concentrates on changes in EC imports and the impact of the CAP on EC trade patterns of 11 horticultural products selected because of their importance to the United States. Next month's circular will contain a study of total U.S. horticultural exports to the European Community.



# EC IMPORTS

## CHANGES IN EC IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

COMMODITY	TOTAL	UNITED STATES		O. EXTRA EC 1/		SPAIN & PORTUGAL		INTRA EC 2/	
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Mkt. Share	Metric Tons	Mkt. Share	Metric Tons	Mkt. Share	Metric Tons	Mkt. Share
Oranges									
Ave 74-76	1,951,567	89,688	4.60%	1,194,169	61.19%	913,104	46.79%	125,890	6.45%
Ave 84-86	1,933,060	4,562	0.24%	832,810	43.08%	797,925	41.28%	290,647	15.04%
% Chg.	-0.95%	-94.91%		-30.26%		-12.61%		130.87%	
Lemons									
Ave 74-76	311,413	42,135	13.53%	47,756	15.34%	109,248	35.08%	112,259	36.05%
Ave 84-86	358,676	5,743	1.60%	62,315	17.37%	210,488	58.68%	80,130	22.34%
% Chg.	15.18%	-86.37%		30.49%		92.67%		-28.62%	
Grapefruit									
Ave 74-76	402,800	57,437	14.26%	336,656	83.58%	2,037	0.51%	7,670	1.90%
Ave 84-86	410,535	66,665	16.24%	272,596	66.40%	5,290	1.29%	57,816	14.08%
% Chg.	1.92%	16.07%		-19.03%		159.70%		653.79%	
Raisins									
Ave 74-76	206,979	14,755	7.13%	111,333	53.79%	551	0.27%	81,099	39.18%
Ave 84-86	215,501	22,416	10.40%	106,554	49.44%	246	0.11%	86,283	40.04%
% Chg.	4.12%	51.92%		-4.29%		-55.29%		6.39%	
Sweet Almonds									
Ave 74-76	52,626	26,817	50.96%	3,313	6.29%	18,215	34.61%	4,281	8.14%
Ave 84-86	85,908	58,038	67.56%	2,403	2.80%	16,763	19.51%	11,753	13.68%
% Chg.	63.24%	116.43%		-27.47%		-7.97%		174.53%	
Walnuts									
Ave 74-76	40,680	17,364	42.69%	12,280	30.19%	0	0.00%	11,035	27.13%
Ave 84-86	60,492	30,208	49.94%	18,236	30.15%	22	0.04%	12,026	19.88%
% Chg.	48.70%	73.96%		48.50%		ERR		8.98%	
Apples									
Ave 74-76	1,335,741	4,537	0.34%	370,898	27.77%	4,756	0.36%	955,550	71.54%
Ave 84-86	1,604,044	12,644	0.79%	452,741	28.22%	22,993	1.43%	1,115,613	69.55%
% Chg.	20.09%	178.69%		22.07%		383.49%		16.75%	
Dried Prunes									
Ave 74-76	34,023	25,082	73.72%	7,257	21.33%	0	0.00%	1,684	4.95%
Ave 84-86	37,358	23,165	62.01%	6,019	16.11%	1	0.00%	8,173	21.88%
% Chg.	9.80%	-7.64%		-17.05%		ERR		385.41%	
Canned Peaches									
Ave 74-76	220,485	8,316	3.77%	113,502	51.48%	11,219	5.09%	86,780	39.36%
Ave 84-86	205,661	219	0.11%	30,873	15.01%	3,820	1.86%	170,737	83.02%
% Chg.	-6.72%	-97.36%		-72.80%		-65.95%		96.75%	
Canned Fruit Mixtures 3/									
Ave 75-77	99,630	4,128	4.14%	38,057	38.20%	11,355	11.40%	47,879	48.06%
Ave 84-86	106,536	152	0.14%	15,513	14.56%	2,594	2.43%	88,278	82.86%
% Chg.	6.93%	-96.33%		-59.24%		-77.16%		84.38%	
Grapefruit Juice									
Ave 74-76	55,587	6,611	11.89%	42,289	76.08%	0	0.00%	6,890	12.39%
Ave 84-86	55,436	4,523	8.16%	36,198	65.30%	313	0.57%	14,432	26.03%
% Chg.	-0.27%	-31.59%		-14.40%		ERR		109.46%	

1/ Other Extra EC: Non-EC countries less the United States, Portugal, and Spain. 2/ Intra EC: EC-10 member states. Transshipments and repackaging of goods within the Community significantly distort the intra EC trade figure through double counting. In some cases, particularly with oranges, grapefruit, almonds, and grapefruit juice, the "growth" in market share really reflects increased movement of third country products among the EC-10. 3/ Data not available for 1974, thus 1975-77 data used.

Source: Statistical Office of the European Community (Eurostat), NIMEXE.



Policy tools used to support horticultural product prices in the EC include, minimum grower prices, processing subsidies, minimum import prices, reference prices, and withdrawal programs. The minimum grower price establishes a minimum price for growers, which processors of that product must pay. The processing subsidy is a Community payment to the processor to compensate for the high minimum grower price and thus brings the cost of the fruit into line with the "world price." In most cases this processing subsidy more than compensates the processor, leaving the final product undervalued. Minimum import prices and reference prices set a price floor for all imports of a product. If the actual price of the product is below this floor then a levy is paid to make up the difference. Withdrawal programs pay growers to take fresh produce off the market when supplies are high and prices depressed.

Citrus: Total trade in oranges declined as European consumers turned more to easy peeling mandarin varieties, especially the Clementine. EC tariff preferences extended to Mediterranean suppliers helped these countries, especially Spain, maintain a good share of the market. U.S. shippers, distant from Europe and subject to full tariffs saw their market all but disappear. The U.S.-EC citrus agreement, signed in 1986, but not yet fully implemented, was negotiated in response to U.S. complaints of injury resulting from the tariff preferences. The agreement provides minor tariff concessions to the United States for fresh citrus and orange juice. (See Horticultural Products Review, September, 1986.)

The EC lemon market has shown steady but slow growth of which Spain has captured the lion's share. With the accession of Spain the Community of twelve will approach 75 to 80 percent self-sufficiency in lemons.

Gains in intra-EC trade in grapefruit are all transshipments, as the EC-10 does not produce exportable quantities of grapefruit. If we subtract intra EC trade from total trade we see that imports of grapefruit actually have declined. The United States has, however, gained market share in this shrinking market, while other third country exporters, especially, South Africa have lost out. The EC market for grapefruit has begun to improve as 1986 and first half of 1987 figures show increased sales, with the U.S. maintaining its increased market share.

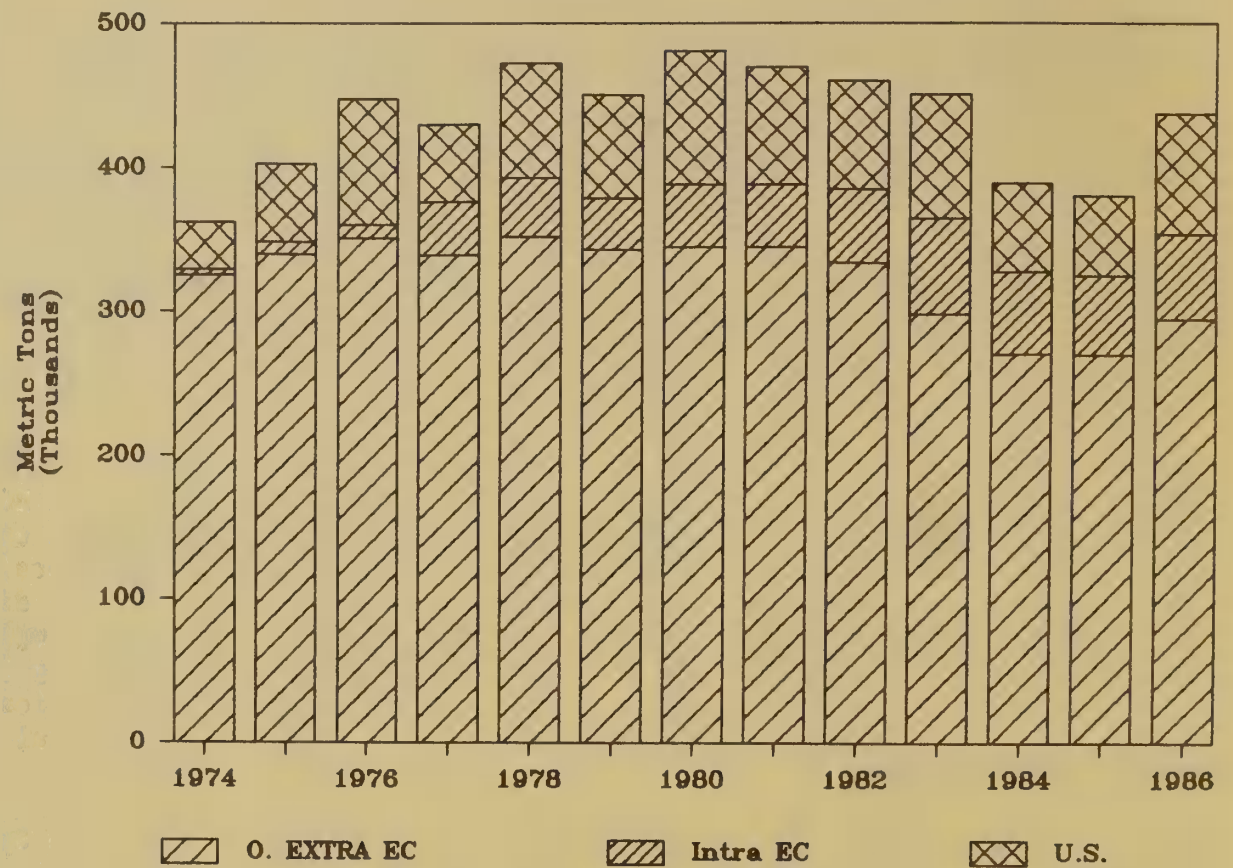
#### EC-10: GRAPEFRUIT IMPORTS FROM NON-EC COUNTRIES

Averages	Metric Tons	Market Share (%)		
		U.S.	Spain/ Portugal	Other
1974-76	395,130	14	1	85
1984-86	352,719	20	2	78

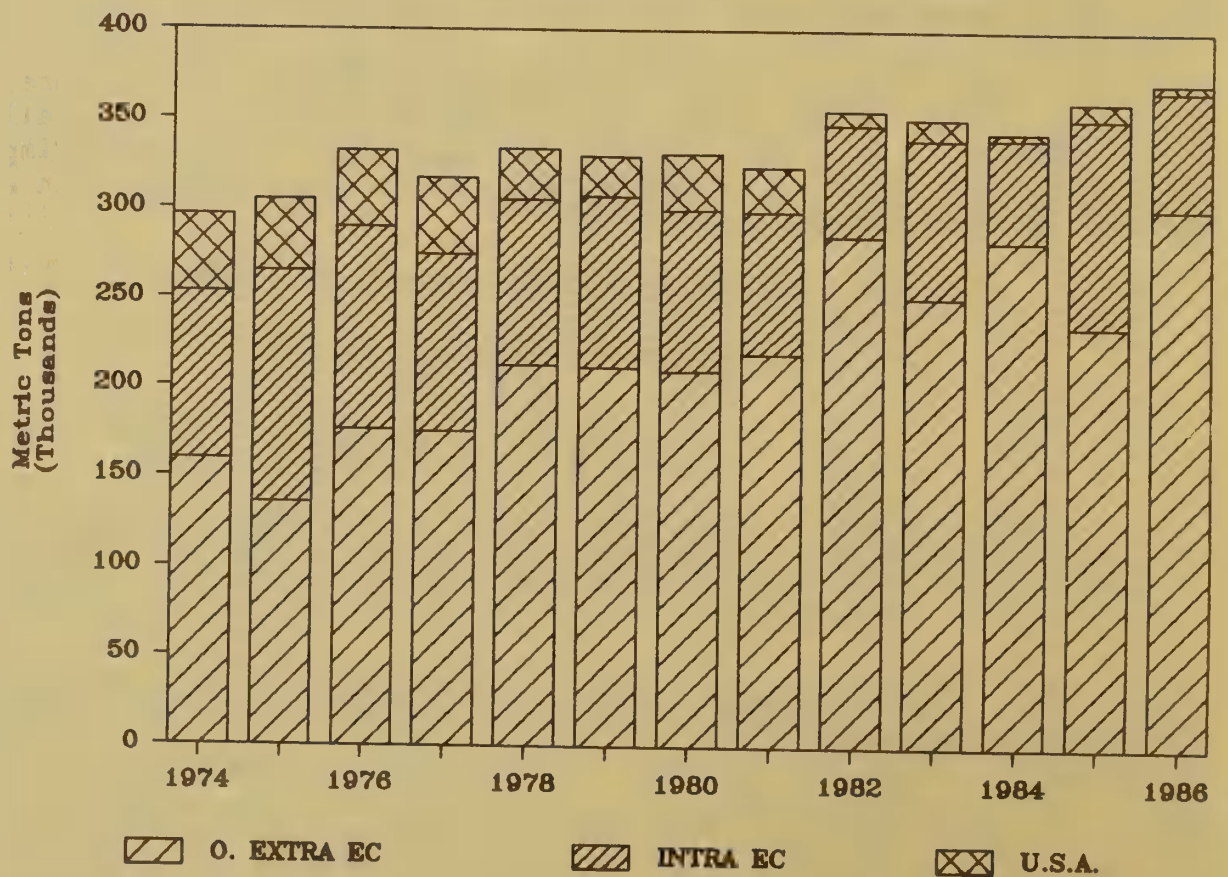
Dried Fruit: The processing subsidy for raisins was put into place in 1981 and was complemented by a minimum import price (MIP) in 1983. Despite these restrictions, the United States, with the help of massive market promotion effort, has been able to improve its share of a basically stagnant market. To date, the MIP has had little impact on U.S. products as they tend to be high quality and high priced. The MIP, so far, has affected the countries who rely on price to compete at the lower end of the market.



# EC IMPORTS OF GRAPEFRUIT

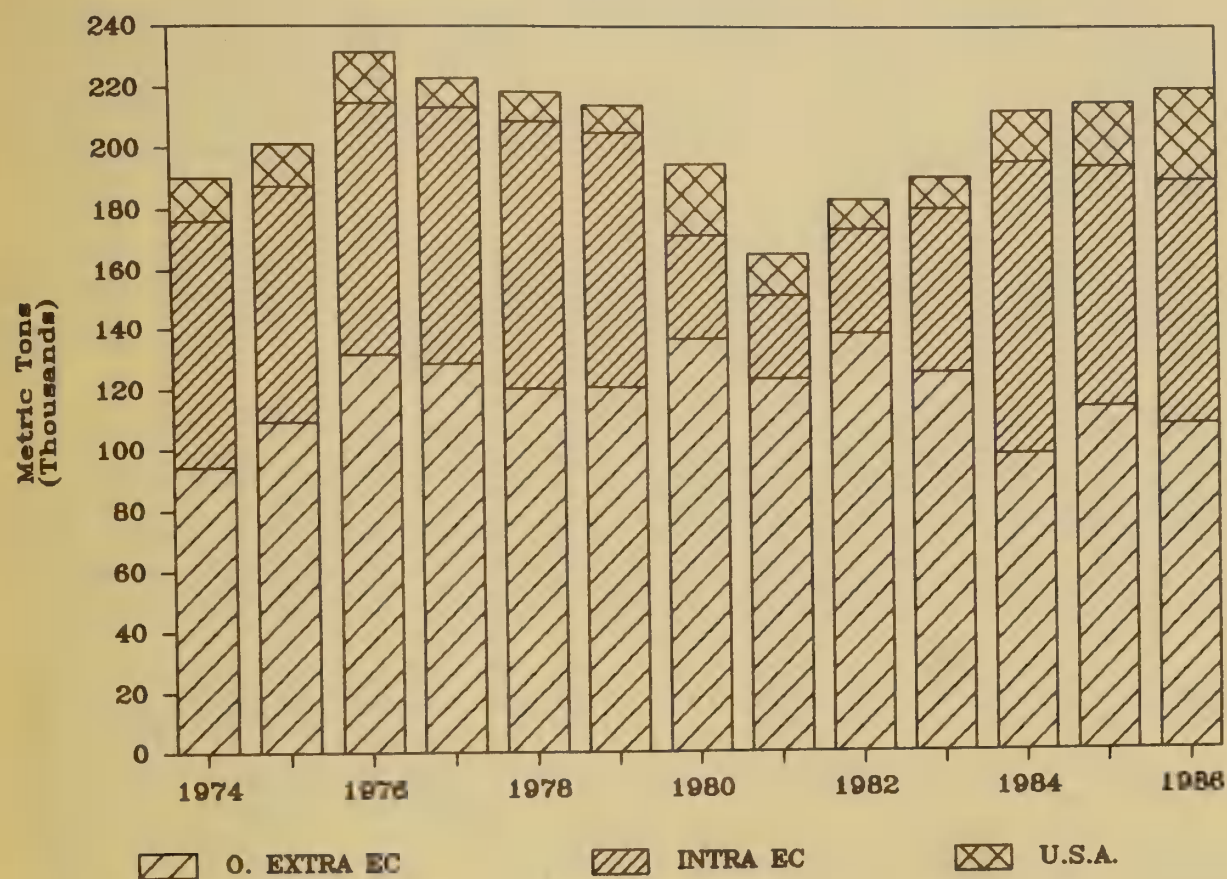


# EC IMPORTS OF LEMONS

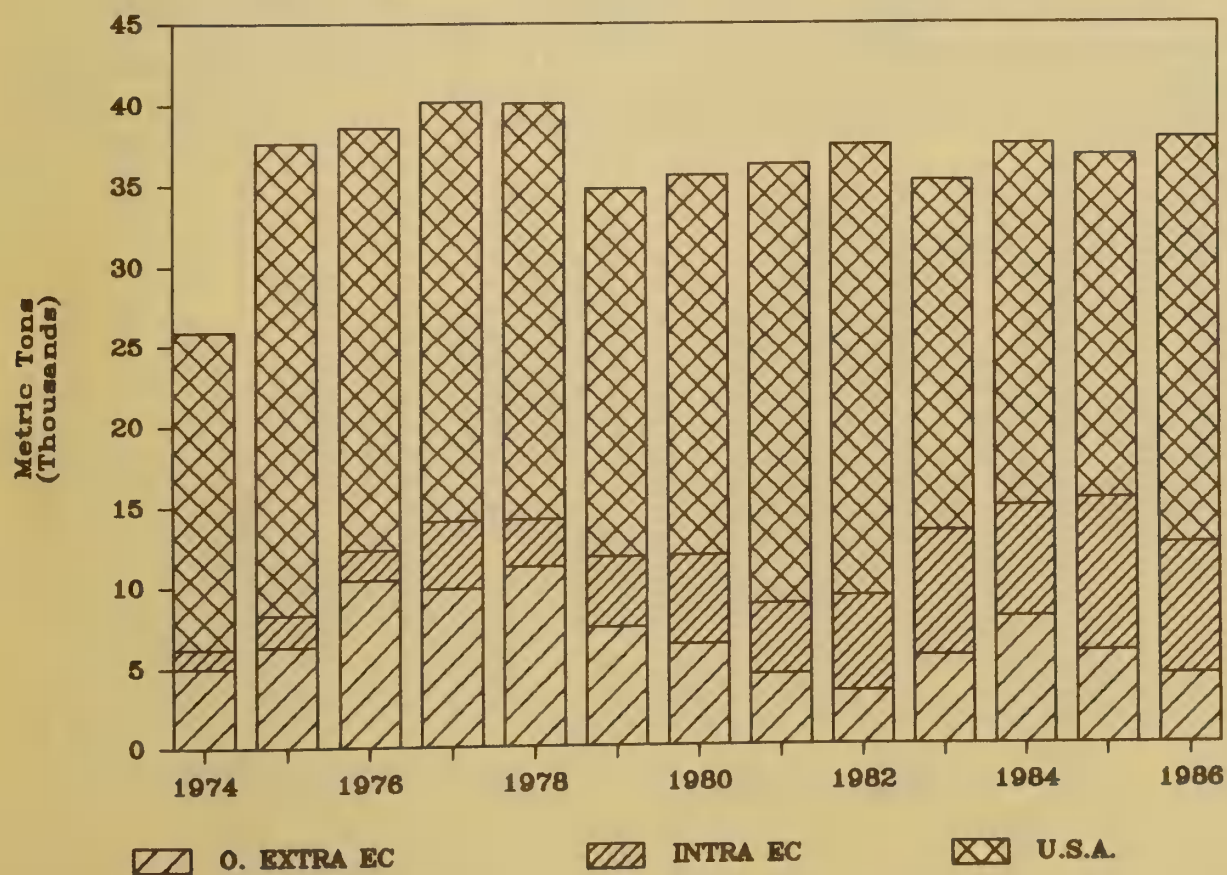




## EC IMPORTS OF RAISINS



## EC IMPORTS OF DRIED PRUNES





## EC IMPORTS

The processing subsidy for prunes was instituted in 1979, and has led to increased production by France. The increase in intra EC trade, however, is not as large as the statistics indicate, as some of the increase represents additional transshipments and repackaging. Nevertheless, the United States and other non-EC producers have lost market share to this subsidy-driven increase in French output.

Treenuts: In the absence of major trade barriers or producer support programs, the United States has been able to capture a greater share of the expanding almond and walnut markets. The major EC supports for these products are relatively small export subsidies.

Apples: The apple market is protected by seasonal tariffs which peak during the months of August and December. The United States tends to compete later in the season with apples from controlled atmosphere (CA) storage at the time when Southern Hemisphere producers are offering new crop fruit. Quality of the U.S. product has enabled it to gain a larger, but still small, share of the import market. The big gain in market share has been made by Southern Hemisphere suppliers.

Canned Fruit: High processing subsidies for canned peaches and pears have led to the demise of the EC market for imported canned fruit products and transformed the EC into a major world exporter. The processing subsidy for canned peaches was instituted in 1978, and the canned pear program activated in 1979. The level of these subsidies was cut back after the U.S.-EC canned fruit agreement in 1985, (see Horticultural Product Review, December, 1985) but by that time EC production already had doubled.

Grapefruit Juice: During the period covered, the figures for citrus juices are distorted by changes in production methods which have led to a shift in imports from single strength juice to concentrate. The apparent decline in imports represents a decrease in water content. The intra-EC figures reflect transshipments and repackaging of juice imported in bulk and then repackaged into consumer packs. Actual shipments into the EC from third countries remained constant, with the United States apparently losing some market share to Israel.

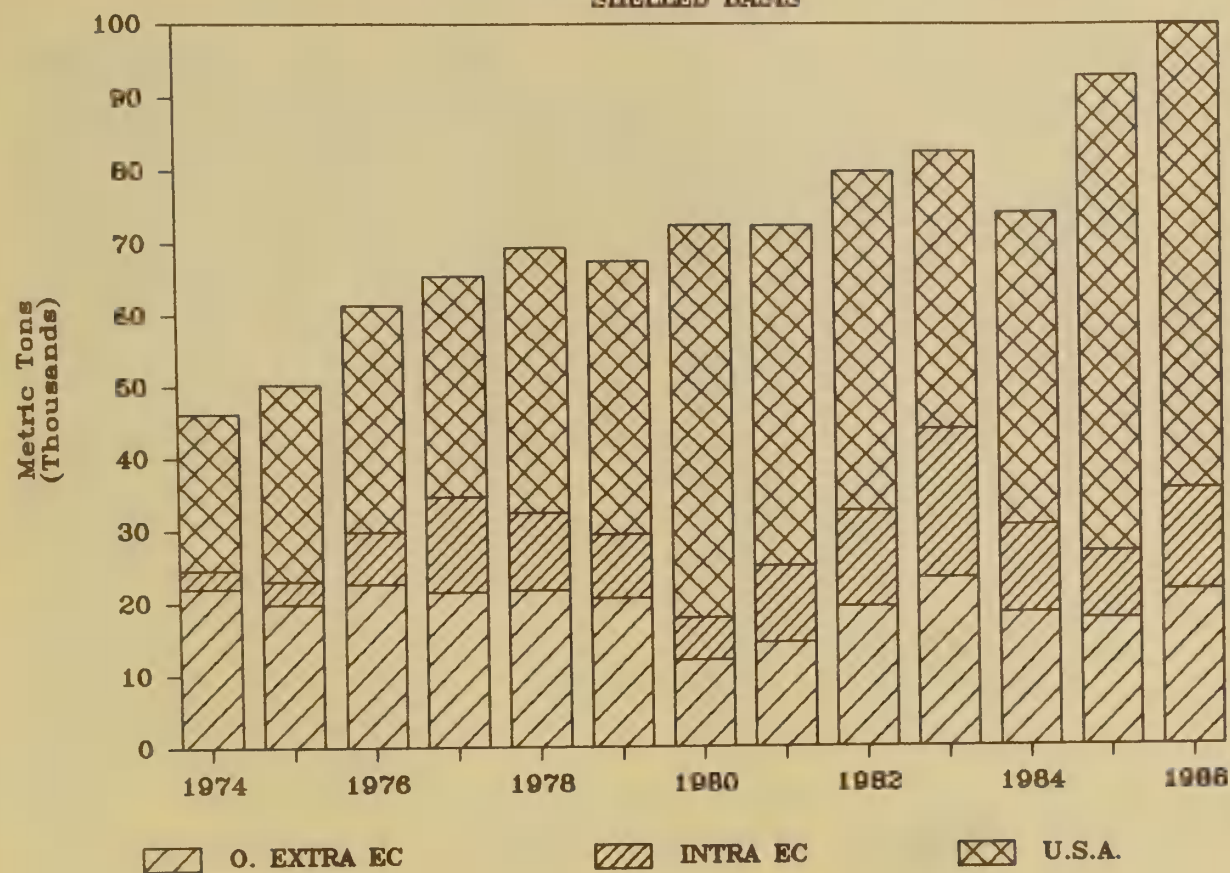
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John Toaspern (202) 382-8876



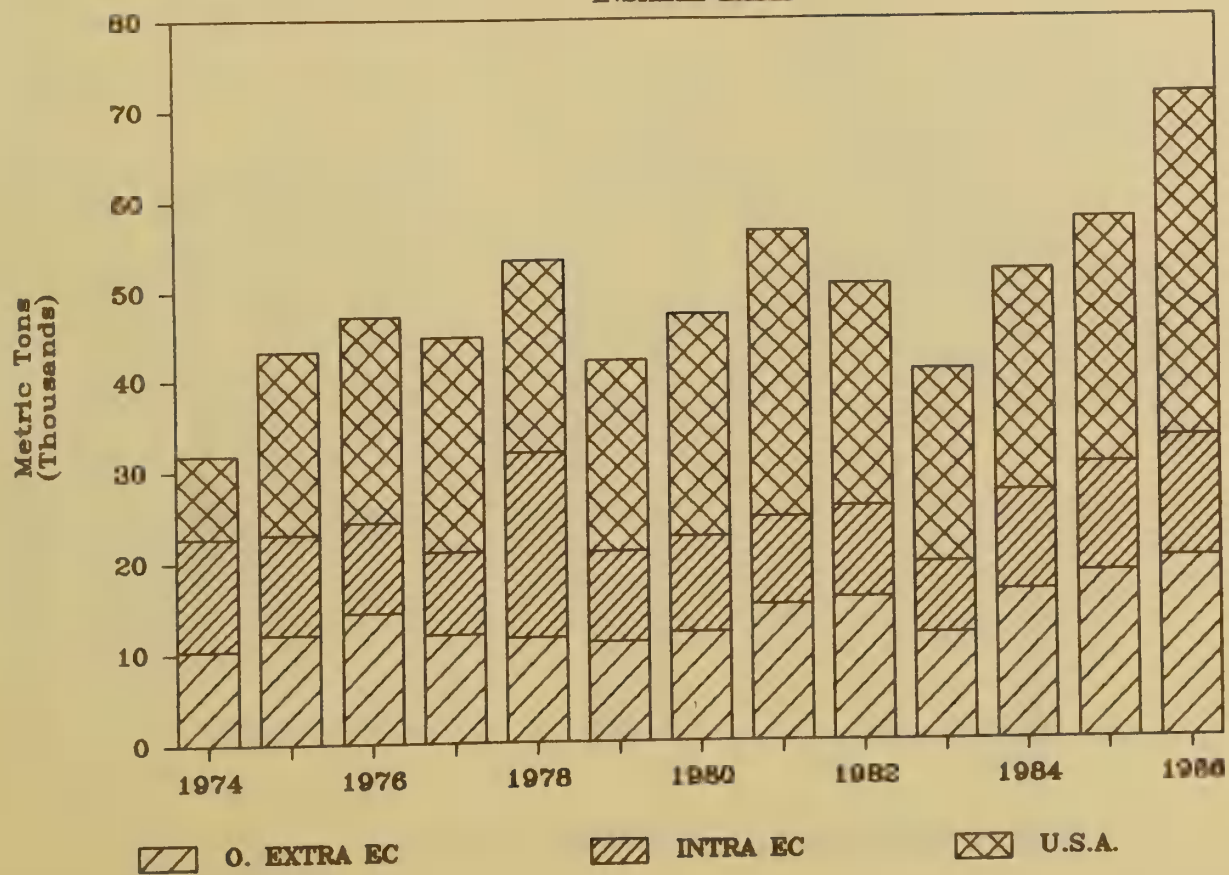
## EC IMPORTS OF SWEET ALMONDS

SHELLED BASIS



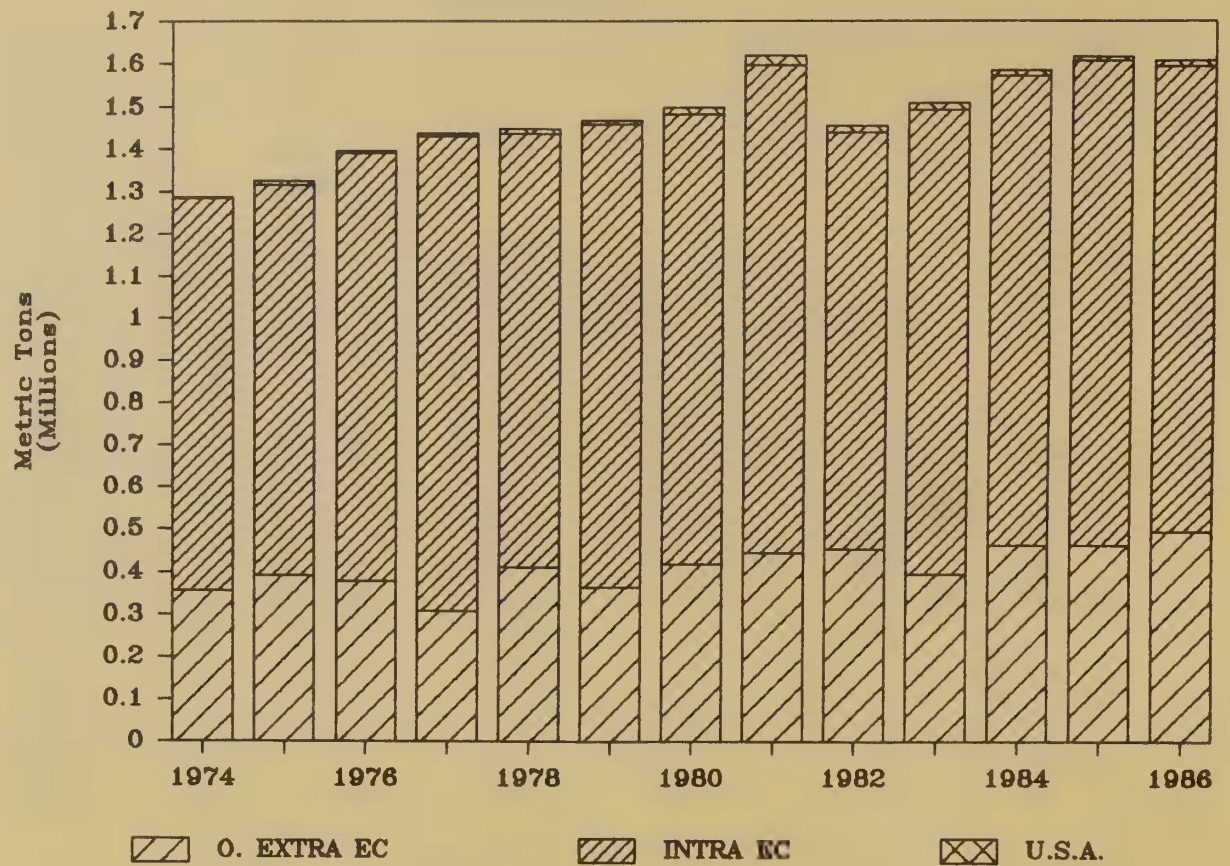
## EC IMPORTS OF WALNUTS

INSHELL BASIS

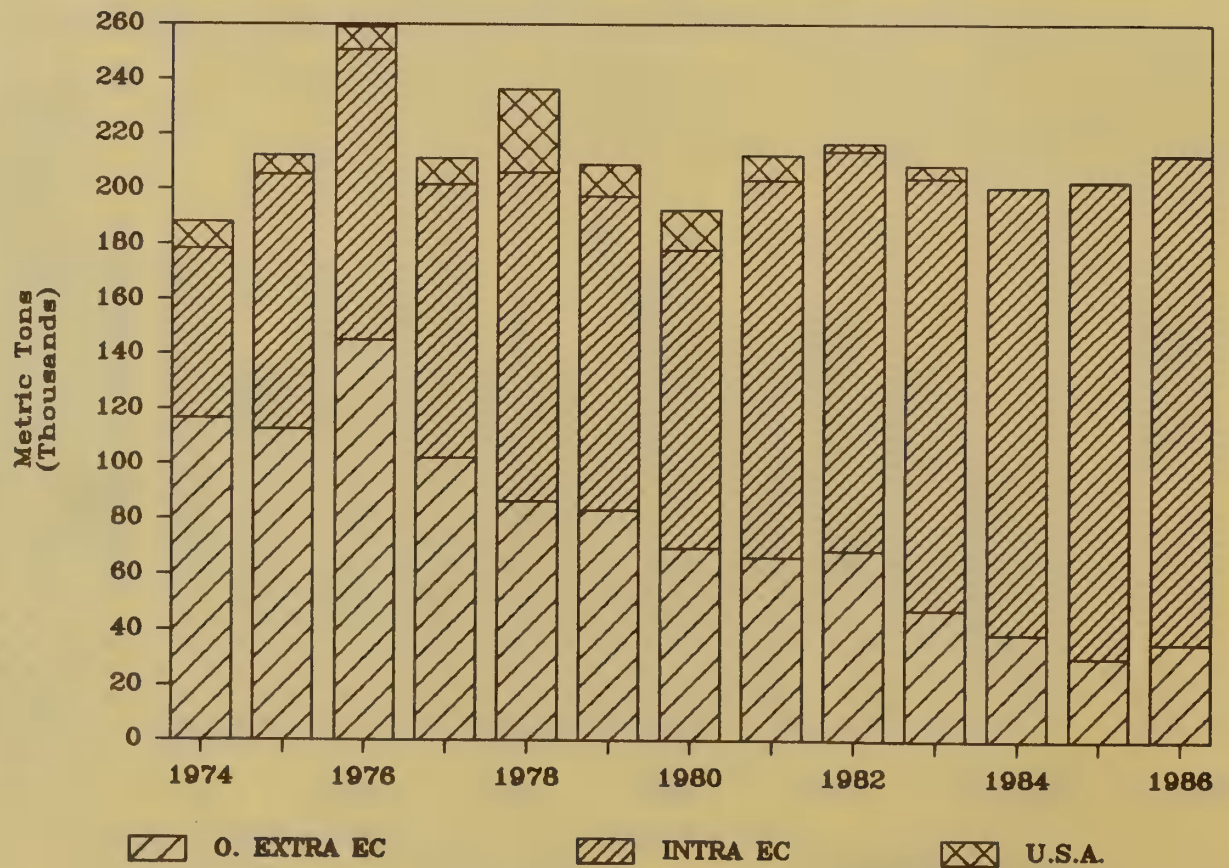




# EC IMPORTS OF APPLES



# EC IMPORTS OF CANNED PEACHES





WORLD CANNED MUSHROOM TRADE 1/

World exports of canned mushrooms in 1986 were slightly above a year earlier, reflecting larger shipments from China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. However, exports from most other major exporting countries experienced declines. Unfavorable growing conditions in China and Taiwan have adversely affected production this year, although stocks from previous years may help to ease the current tight supply situation. The United States continues as the world's largest importer. U.S. importers accounted for 56 percent of world canned mushroom trade (excluding intra-EC trade) in 1986, up from 39 percent in 1981.

The European Community has revised 1987 import quotas for canned mushrooms from non-members. The quotas (drained weight equivalent) for China and Taiwan have been increased by 1,796 tons and 193 tons, respectively, with corresponding allocation reductions for the Republic of Korea, 1,509 tons; and others, 480 tons. The overall quota will remain unchanged at 20,850 tons, of which China will have 18,161 tons; Taiwan, 1,577 tons; the Republic of Korea, 291 tons; Hong Kong, 260 tons; and others, 561 tons. West Germany remains the largest EC recipient of the import allocations with 19,711 tons. European importers apparently have not filled their quotas since 1981. Meanwhile, production of low priced canned mushrooms in the Netherlands, an EC member state, have sharply in recent years.

China's 1986/87 production of canned mushrooms has been affected adversely by an unseasonably warm fall in 1986 resulting in the premature, unstaggered maturation of the crop. A significant amount of the crop was lost to spoilage and deemed unsuitable for canning. China's mushroom crop is grown under natural conditions and thus is subject to the vagaries of weather. Over two-thirds of the crop comes from the fall harvest. Also contributing to the lower output, has been the reduction in cultivated area, as some farmers have found it more profitable to grow other vegetables.

Because of lower export availabilities this year, prices have been trending upward. The U.S. market takes mostly stems and pieces from China, while sales to European importers consist mostly of whole canned button mushrooms. The Chinese canneries continue to pack under private labels for some large U.S. companies and also provide supplies for several large restaurant chains.

China's exports of canned mushrooms in 1986 were estimated at 75,000 tons, up from 70,836 a year earlier and well above 1981 shipments of 46,000 tons. The EC (especially West Germany), the United States, Canada, Japan, and Australia are the principal markets for China's exports. Exports in 1987 are expected to be lower because of the reduced production in the fall of 1986.

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1/ Unless noted otherwise, all weights are metric, drained weight basis. One metric ton equals 2,204.6 pounds or approximately 91.859 standard 24-lb cases of mushrooms, drained weight. A factor of 0.6 is used to convert net weights (mushrooms, plus liquid in which they are packed) to drained weight.

# MUSHROOMS

## WORLD CANNED MUSHROOM TRADE, 1981-86 (Metric tons, drained weight equivalent)

COUNTRY	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 <u>1/</u>
<u>Exports:</u>						
China, mainland <u>2/</u>	46,000	50,000	54,992	60,190	70,836	75,000
Taiwan <u>3/</u>	21,211	28,426	28,203	30,162	21,591	23,586
Hong Kong & Macao	16,800	13,000	12,000	14,000	15,000	20,000
Korea, Republic of	9,213	7,220	5,097	4,737	6,100	3,613
France <u>4/</u>	2,800	3,668	3,237	4,859	5,645	3,368
Netherlands <u>4/</u>	349	319	1,319	4,067	3,666	2,324
Spain	686	1,054	2,000	9,888	8,000	5,000
Others <u>2/</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	98,059	104,687	107,848	128,903	131,838	133,891
<u>Imports:</u>						
United States	39,853	45,610	50,816	76,251	69,749	73,937
Germany, West <u>4/</u>	21,582	16,130	13,905	11,832	12,275	16,120
Canada	16,219	15,875	13,432	12,839	17,022	14,393
Japan	6,478	7,835	7,380	9,055	10,018	9,399
Sweden <u>5/</u>	6,970	7,592	5,880	6,969	6,861	7,000
Others <u>6/</u>	10,122	10,338	10,157	11,695	13,000	11,000
Total	101,224	103,380	101,570	128,641	128,641	131,849

1/ Preliminary 2/ USDA estimate based on imports in principal markets.

3/ December-November 4/ Excludes intra-EC-10 trade through 1985 and intra-EC-12 trade beginning 1986. 5/ A factor of 0.5 was used to convert gross weight data to drained weight. 6/ Others are estimated to equal 10 percent of world imports. Austria, Switzerland and Australia appear to be the largest importers in this group.

SOURCE: Official trade statistics and USDA estimates.

Taiwan's fresh mushroom production fell by more than a third in the 1986/87 December-November marketing year, with over 77 percent of the crop designated for canning. The lower output was due to above normal temperatures, typhoon damage, and to high carryover stocks and low prices, which discouraged some farmers from cultivating mushrooms. Canned mushroom production for 1987 is estimated at 19,245 tons, 28 percent below a year earlier. However, high export values this year will enable canners to reduce their stocks at profitable prices. Despite the current favorable marketing situation, the longer-term outlook for sales remains pessimistic for Taiwan because of strong competition from other producing countries, high labor and material costs, EC import restrictions, and a stronger Taiwan currency.

Taiwan's exports of canned mushrooms in 1986 totaled 23,586 tons, with 18,692 tons, or nearly 80 percent going to the United States. Other major recipients of the 1986 shipments were Australia, 811 tons; Japan, 583 tons; Sweden, 491 tons; and Switzerland, 392 tons. Exports for 1987 are forecast to be higher, as the large carryover stocks are moved out.



South Korea's production of canned mushrooms in 1986 fell 46 percent from a year earlier to slightly under 3,000 tons, as growers adjusted to reduced export demand. Production in 1987 is estimated to have risen somewhat, as canneries endeavored to meet increased orders, as a result of lower output in China and Taiwan. However, the longer-term outlook for Korea's industry remains bleak, because of competition from these countries.

Production of fresh mushrooms in South Korea, in 1986 was placed at about 11,860 tons, 32 percent below the 1985 level. More mushroom canneries have closed in efforts to bring processing capacity in line with sales demand, leaving the total in operation in 1986 at only eleven. Most mushroom canneries continue to process other products when mushrooms are not available. In 1986, pieces and stems accounted for about 89 percent of the canned production.

South Korea's exports of canned mushrooms in 1986 dropped 31 percent to only 3,613 tons. The United States continued to be the major recipient, taking 3,146 tons, or 87 percent of the total. Other destinations included Canada, 294 tons; Japan, 55 tons; and Australia, 54 tons.

U.S. canned mushroom imports for July-June 1986/87 increased 11 percent over the previous year, largely as a result of increased shipments of stems and pieces from China and Taiwan. Lower prices apparently have stimulated sales from these origins. The 1986/87 unit import values for China averaged \$1.37 per pound, compared to \$1.58 in 1985/86, and for Taiwan, import values averaged \$2.14, down from \$2.35. However, imports from Hong Kong were lower, while unit import values remained virtually unchanged from a year ago.

Shipments of stems and pieces still comprise the largest category of U.S. imports, accounting for nearly 72 percent of the total during 1986/87. Imports in containers over 9 ounces include large drums of mushrooms in brine, which usually are shipped to U.S. canneries for repacking, as well as large can sizes used by restaurants and institutions.

UNITED STATES: SALES, IMPORTS, AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION  
OF CANNED MUSHROOMS

MARKETING YEAR (July-June)	SALES OF U.S. PRODUCT	IMPORTS 1/	APPARENT CONSUMPTION	MARKET SHARE OF IMPORTS
	1,000 Metric tons, drained weight			Percent
1979/80	43.3	50.2	93.5	54
1980/81	45.1	43.2	88.3	49
1981/82	41.8	43.0	84.8	51
1982/83	42.7	51.5	94.2	55
1983/84	38.5	68.8	107.3	64
1984/85	46.8	64.5	111.3	58
1985/86	40.1	73.4	113.5	65

1/ Includes canned straw mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. International Trade Commission and Department of Commerce.

Rex Dull (202) 447-2974

# MUSHROOMS

## UNITED STATES: PRODUCTION, IMPORTS AND APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF MUSHROOMS

MARKETING YEAR: PRODUCTION :	IMPORTS			: APPARENT 2/ : MARKET SHARE	
(July-June) :	: CANNED 1/ :	: DRIED :	: TOTAL :	: CONSUMPTION :	: OF IMPORTS
	: ---1,000 Metric tons, fresh weight equivalent--- :				: --Percent--
1979/80	213.2	79.3	5.6	84.9	298.1 28
1980/81	213.0	67.0	6.2	73.2	286.2 26
1981/82	234.6	66.6	6.5	73.1	307.7 24
1982/83	222.6	79.8	6.3	86.1	308.7 28
1983/84	254.7	106.5	8.2	114.7	369.4 31
1984/85	270.2	99.9	10.4	110.3	380.5 29
1985/86	266.7	114.3	10.1	124.4	391.1 32
1986/87	279.1	127.6	10.5	138.1	417.2 33

1/ Includes frozen mushrooms and canned straw mushrooms. 2/ Production plus imports. Exports of U.S. mushrooms are negligible.

NOTE: Imports of canned and frozen mushrooms are converted to fresh-weight equivalent on the basis of 1 ton of drained weight to 1.538 tons of fresh weight. Dried mushroom imports are converted on the basis of 1 ton of dried weight to 10 tons of fresh weight.

SOURCE: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and U.S. Department of Commerce.

## UNITED STATES: IMPORTS OF CANNED MUSHROOMS 1/ (July-June)

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
-----Metric tons, drained weight-----					
<u>Asia</u>					
China, mainland	19,457	20,229	17,539	19,864	29,981
China, Taiwan	18,708	25,052	24,926	23,063	28,916
Hong Kong	7,600	9,421	8,621	19,110	14,505
Indonesia	---	1	183	486	1,457
Japan	204	290	212	352	77
Korea, Republic of	3,325	4,747	4,583	4,071	2,778
Macao	1,777	807	390	1,116	247
Thailand	64	51	112	164	252
Other	34	27	17	28	185
Subtotal	51,169	60,625	56,583	68,254	78,398
<u>Western Europe</u>					
Belgium-Luxembourg	3	357	274	58	54
France	48	722	439	140	103
West Germany	33	73	55	68	31
Italy	10	27	37	27	49
Netherlands	---	1,540	2,022	647	283
Spain	146	5,356	4,919	3,767	2,141
Switzerland	18	29	89	250	187
Other	---	42	31	11	20
Subtotal	258	8,146	7,866	4,968	2,868
<u>Other Countries</u>					
Canada	36	44	3	60	20
Mexico	---	2	14	21	26
Other	---	31	45	146	247
Subtotal	42	77	62	227	293
Grand Total	51,469	68,848	64,511	73,449	81,559

1/ Excludes frozen mushrooms. Includes canned straw mushrooms.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.



MUSHROOMS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND TAIWAN  
(Metric tons, drained weight 1/)

COUNTRY	YEAR	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC 3/	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
KOREA, REP. OF	1983	959	4,846	0	5,805	5,097	142	566	5,805
	1984	566	6,567	0	7,133	4,737	185	2,211	7,133
	1985	2,211	5,481	0	7,692	6,100	230	1,362	7,692
	1986	1,362	2,951	0	4,313	3,613	280	420	4,313
	1987 <u>2/</u>	420	3,800	0	4,220	2,800	340	1,080	4,220
TAIWAN <u>4/</u>	1983	8,883	25,209	0	34,092	28,203	0	5,889	34,092
	1984	5,889	25,301	0	31,190	30,162	■	1,028	31,190
	1985	1,028	27,905	0	28,933	21,591	0	7,342	28,933
	1986	7,342	26,726	0	34,068	23,586	8	10,474	34,068
	1987 <u>2/</u>	10,474	19,245	0	29,719	28,300	■	1,411	29,719

1/ One metric ton equals 91.859 24-lb. drained weight cases. 2/ Forecast. 3/ Taiwan's consumption is insignificant. 4/ Agaricus bisporus mushrooms only. December-November marketing year.  
Source: USDA foreign service reports.

UNITED STATES: QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF CANNED MUSHROOM IMPORTS,  
BY CONTAINER SIZE AND STYLE, JULY-JUNE 1986/87

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	CONTAINERS NOT OVER 9 OUNCES		CONTAINERS OVER 9 OUNCES		Straw	TOTAL		
	Whole	Sliced	Other 1/	Whole			Sliced	Other 1/
QUANTITY:								
	-----Metric tons, drained weight-----							
China, mainland.....	282	1,519	7,557	408	1,639	18,521	55	29,981
Taiwan.....	2,393	5,879	5,413	1,987	1,946	8,324	2,975	28,916
Hong Kong.....	72	184	559	508	1,641	11,525	16	14,505
Indonesia.....	53	475	830	---	---	98	---	1,457
Korea, Republic of.....	127	163	1,763	1	6	703	15	2,778
Macao.....	---	---	---	---	112	135	---	247
Spain.....	---	95	84	---	136	1,825	---	2,141
Others.....	89	113	155	87	58	953	79	1,534
Total 2/.....	3,016	8,428	16,362	2,991	5,538	42,084	3,140	81,559

UNIT VALUE:								
China, mainland.....	1.92	1.78	1.59	1.59	1.38	1.24	1.76	1.37
Taiwan.....	2.65	3.00	2.14	2.16	1.84	1.54	1.85	2.14
Hong Kong.....	1.47	1.72	1.39	1.32	1.61	1.32	1.31	1.36
Indonesia.....	2.75	2.83	1.83	---	---	1.36	---	2.16
Korea, Republic of.....	2.57	2.34	1.92	4.00	1.17	1.62	1.73	1.90
Macao.....	---	---	---	---	1.39	1.33	---	1.36
Spain.....	---	1.92	1.74	---	1.78	1.58	---	1.62
Others.....	4.46	3.40	4.08	4.33	2.72	1.79	1.68	2.47
Total.....	2.61	2.72	1.84	2.00	1.64	1.35	1.84	1.70

---Denotes zero or insignificant. 1/ Stems and pieces. 2/ Figures may not add to total due to rounding.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce.

## ALMOND SITUATION

Almond production in the 8 major producing countries is estimated at 397,300 metric tons in 1987, up dramatically from the 1986 level of 233,500 tons, and 7 percent more than the previous high in 1984. This upsurge will be led by a record U.S. crop, but tempered somewhat by below average output in Greece, Italy, and Turkey, all of which had good crops in 1986. Total exports will rebound as well, but are expected to be 6 percent below the high of 194,280 tons shipped in 1985/86. These increased supplies on the world market are bringing prices down from the record levels of 1986.

United States almond production is scheduled to reach an all-time high of 272,150 tons in 1987. The quantity of almonds exported during the 1986/87 marketing year was well below average. However, because of the exceptionally high prices caused by tight world supplies, the dollar value of U.S. exports remained strong at \$383 million, only 7 percent below the record set in 1985/86. Japan replaced West Germany as the leading export market for U.S. almonds accounting for shipments of 19,854 tons compared to 18,469 tons to the latter. Other important markets were France, the United Kingdom, and Canada. Exports of processed almonds gained in importance, increasing from 19 percent of total shipments in 1985/86 to 29 percent in 1986/87.

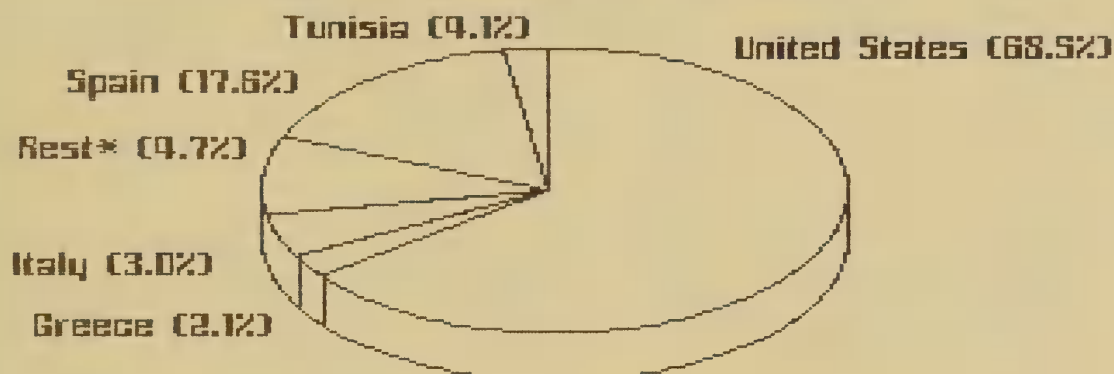
Spain began the 1986/87 season with large carry-over stocks so that despite a poor crop, exports remained at a high level. Production in 1987 is projected to be above "normal" at 70,000 tons. The 1987 crop was, however, hampered by cold and rain during the bloom in February. Spanish yields remain low due to the continued cultivation of almonds on marginal lands with little or no irrigation. Exports are expected to remain at current levels, though they will face stiff competition from large U.S. supplies.

Portugal is expected to have a 17 percent increase in production in 1987, following a 25 percent rise in 1986. These two consecutive increases will bring Portuguese production back to normal levels after a dismal crop in 1985. Exports also will continue to rise, but will remain well below the record level of 3,902 tons shipped in 1984/85. Portugal will become eligible, for EC export subsidies on almonds shipped to non-member countries in 1991.

Italy's decline as an almond producer is continuing. Despite a good year in 1986, when both production and exports were up, these levels remain well below those reached in the early 1980's. The severe weather which blasted the Mediterranean during the almond bloom in March is expected to reduce 1987 production to exceptionally low levels. As domestic demand continues to rise, the shortage in supply will be met by record levels of imports. In 1986/87 the United States exported 600 tons of almonds to Italy.



**1987 ALMOND PRODUCTION  
Estimates for Major Producers**



**Total Supply: 397,308 metric tons**

\* REST: TURKEY, MOROCCO, PORTUGAL

Greece was hit the hardest by the March storm, with output for 1987 projected to drop 46 percent below last year's record crop. This substantial decline in supply is expected to be made up with imports. In May, 1987, the Government of Greece removed the 80 percent import deposit requirement for almonds, greatly reducing the cost of importation. Already, 1,000 tons of almonds have been booked for importation during the 1987 marketing year.

Turkey also will have a severely limited crop in 1987 due to inclement weather this past spring. This, however, is expected to have little impact on Turkish exports and no effect on imports, as Turkey does not import almonds.

Tunisia is a major almond producer, but most of the supply is utilized domestically. Despite an off year in production in 1986, Tunisia did export a record number of almonds in response to the world shortage. Production is expected to recover in 1987, with exports remaining above historic levels but, due to the improved world supply, below last year's level.

Morocco was able to benefit from the limited world almond supplies in 1986, as production reached an all time high and exports followed suit. Output in 1987, however, is expected to decline 18 percent below the previous year because of a drought which has plagued the country.

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John Toasperm (202) 382-8876

## ALMONDS/FIBERTS

FILBERTS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION  
(METRIC TONS, INSHELL BASIS)

COUNTRY	MKTYR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	END STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
ITALY	1985/86	500	120,000	5,174	125,674	71,900	43,774	10,000	125,674
	1986/87	10,000	90,000	13,500	113,500	48,000	49,500	16,000	113,500
	1987/88	16,000	100,000	5,000	121,000	58,000	50,000	13,000	121,000
SPAIN	1985/86	1,940	29,900	0	31,840	12,700	9,000	10,140	31,840
	1986/87	10,140	19,000	0	29,140	16,100	10,560	2,480	29,140
	1987/88	2,480	35,200	0	37,680	22,000	10,500	5,180	37,680
TURKEY	1985/86	85,000	210,000	0	295,000	159,000	71,000	65,000	295,000
	1986/87	65,000	300,000	0	365,000	250,000	65,000	50,000	365,000
	1987/88	50,000	290,000	0	340,000	250,000	60,000	30,000	340,000
UNITED STATES 2/	1985/86	700	22,320	4,209	27,229	7,588	18,179	1,462	27,229
	1986/87	1,462	13,700	4,472	19,634	8,195	11,000	439	19,634
	1987/88	439	16,800	4,000	21,239	7,000	14,000	239	21,239
TOTAL	1985/86	88,140	382,220	9,383	479,743	251,188	141,953	86,602	479,743
	1986/87	86,602	422,700	17,972	527,274	322,295	136,060	68,919	527,274
	1987/88	68,919	442,000	9,000	519,919	337,000	134,500	48,419	519,919

1/ Marketing years are as follows: August-July United States; September-August Spain, Italy, Turkey. 2/ U.S. domestic consumption data for 1986/87 and 1987/88 are preliminary at time of publication, pending meeting of Filbert Marketing Board.

ALMONDS: PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, & DISTRIBUTION  
(METRIC TONS, SHELLED BASIS)

COUNTRY	MKTYR 1/	BEGINNING STOCKS	PRODUCTION	IMPORTS	TOTAL SUPPLY	EXPORTS	DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION	ENDING STOCKS	TOTAL DISTRIBUTION
GREECE	1985/86	553	13,700	0	14,253	2,000	12,000	253	14,253
	1986/87	253	14,800	400	15,453	3,000	12,100	353	15,453
	1987/88	353	8,500	5,200	14,053	800	13,100	153	14,053
ITALY	1985/86	500	15,000	6,935	22,435	3,969	15,466	3,000	22,435
	1986/87	3,000	17,000	4,300	24,300	6,400	15,900	2,000	24,300
	1987/88	2,000	12,000	7,000	21,000	4,000	16,000	1,000	21,000
MOROCCO	1985/86	800	5,910	0	6,710	1,923	4,537	250	6,710
	1986/87	250	7,052	0	7,302	2,164	4,538	600	7,302
	1987/88	600	5,800	0	6,400	1,700	4,500	200	6,400
PORTUGAL	1985/86	670	2,550	0	3,220	1,074	1,890	256	3,220
	1986/87	256	3,200	0	3,456	1,400	1,940	116	3,456
	1987/88	116	3,750	0	3,866	1,700	1,990	176	3,866
SPAIN	1985/86	1,990	65,000	500	67,490	24,000	24,000	19,490	67,490
	1986/87	19,490	50,000	0	69,490	29,000	26,000	14,490	69,490
	1987/88	14,490	70,000	300	84,790	30,000	27,000	27,790	84,790
TUNISIA	1985/86	2,227	18,464	40	20,731	277	17,654	2,800	20,731
	1986/87	2,800	15,000	174	17,974	2,756	13,718	1,500	17,974
	1987/88	1,500	16,100	100	17,700	1,000	15,200	1,500	17,700
TURKEY	1985/86	6,000	10,000	0	16,000	1,000	10,000	5,000	16,000
	1986/87	5,000	12,000	0	17,000	1,000	12,000	4,000	17,000
	1987/88	4,000	9,000	0	13,000	1,000	10,000	2,000	13,000
UNITED STATES	1985/86	107,057	210,923	274	318,254	159,337 2/	86,563	72,354	318,254
	1986/87	72,354	113,399	847	186,600	82,385	69,655	34,560	186,600
	1987/88	34,560	272,158	250	306,968	145,151	86,430	75,387	306,968
TOTAL	1985/86	119,797	341,547	7,749	469,093	193,580	172,110	103,403	469,093
	1986/87	103,403	232,451	5,721	341,575	128,105	155,851	57,619	341,575
	1987/88	57,619	397,308	12,850	467,777	145,351	174,220	108,206	467,777

1/ Marketing Years are as follows: July-June United States, Morocco, Tunisia; September-August Spain, Italy, Turkey; October-September Greece; January-December Portugal. 2/ Exports are based on Almond Board figures which differ slightly from U.S. Department of Commerce data.



ALMONDS, SHELLED: U.S. EXPORTS  
(MARKETING YEAR BEGINNING IN JULY)  
(QUANTITY IN METRIC TONS, VALUE IN \$1,000)

REGION/COUNTRY	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1984	1985	1986	1984	1985	1986
WORLD TOTAL.....	107,308	136,312	62,054	292,650	315,785	246,816
CANADA.....	2,740	2,581	4,646	7,183	5,374	10,778
EC-TWELVE.....	45,552	68,432	28,089	122,281	149,673	103,916
GERMANY, FED. REP.	25,231	37,843	13,648	66,675	81,743	47,503
FRANCE.....	6,464	9,987	5,147	17,365	20,649	19,854
UNITED KINGDOM....	6,525	7,998	4,151	19,271	20,225	17,126
NETHERLANDS.....	2,272	5,796	2,334	6,079	13,298	9,133
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG	1,446	2,654	1,352	3,452	5,111	4,648
DENMARK.....	1,970	1,948	796	5,485	4,523	3,172
ITALY.....	915	1,169	488	2,273	2,547	1,972
SPAIN.....	729	1,012	111	1,679	1,545	270
GREECE.....	.	.	63	.	.	237
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	9,173	10,575	7,072	26,254	24,082	32,048
SWEDEN.....	3,389	3,996	3,039	9,726	9,168	13,371
SWITZERLAND.....	2,199	2,838	2,018	6,229	6,822	9,851
NORWAY.....	1,994	2,551	1,174	5,726	5,298	5,226
FINLAND.....	450	578	478	1,483	1,340	2,247
AUSTRIA.....	1,141	603	360	3,090	1,428	1,333
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	17,038	20,096	15,712	48,388	48,214	70,971
JAPAN.....	12,439	15,322	12,394	34,755	36,877	56,342
AUSTRALIA.....	2,663	2,129	1,156	7,936	4,803	4,034
CHINA (TAIWAN)....	734	1,246	729	2,001	2,869	3,701
SINGAPORE.....	394	465	513	1,489	1,287	2,498
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	273	488	492	806	1,274	2,414
NEW ZEALAND.....	247	195	127	536	366	687
HONG KONG.....	90	93	186	252	267	678
MALAYSIA.....	123	107	82	408	295	435
INDONESIA.....	20	16	15	60	50	88
OTHER PACIFIC IS..	9	21	9	41	75	40
MID. EAST & N. AFR.	9,455	5,333	1,848	26,758	13,063	9,645
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT	1,002	1,129	542	2,869	2,734	3,029
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,455	1,025	353	4,335	2,536	1,962
KUWAIT.....	362	383	263	1,121	1,032	1,613
ISRAEL.....	156	1,034	281	451	2,239	1,312
CYPRUS.....	183	187	186	654	443	829
JORDAN.....	407	123	88	1,200	304	406
LEBANON.....	398	617	73	1,186	1,570	291
OMAN.....	69	62	46	193	156	139
BAHRAIN.....	69	100	15	207	267	65
TURKEY.....	200	348	.	311	966	.
SYRIA.....	46	122	.	138	313	.
IRAQ.....	.	108	.	.	257	.
QATAR.....	31	7	.	93	16	.
ALGERIA.....	5,000	.	.	13,773	.	.
EGYPT.....	77	88	.	226	226	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.	475	1,396	558	1,511	2,948	1,607
MEXICO.....	161	469	426	509	1,089	935
VENEZUELA.....	171	565	73	567	889	443
COSTA RICA.....	10	17	11	38	53	67
ARGENTINA.....	66	275	26	209	684	66
URUGUAY.....	9	28	5	29	83	28
PANAMA.....	31	14	6	97	63	16
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	31	35	94	139	110
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...	16	10	10	67	41	61
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	.	15	20	.	84	39
OTHER.....	22,852	27,866	4,094	60,181	72,292	17,740
USSR.....	21,478	26,671	3,499	56,756	69,585	14,789
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	395	312	468	1,430	823	2,259
TOGO.....	.	.	39	.	.	248
GERMANY, DEM. REP.	.	369	40	.	851	200
INDIA.....	770	261	19	1,528	411	106
BANGLADESH.....	5	.	15	16	.	82
NEPAL.....	33	206	5	98	514	17
CZECHOSLOVAKIA....	.	46	.	.	106	.
HUNGARY.....	150	.	.	281	.	.
YUGOSLAVIA.....	15	.	.	57	.	.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPT. OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF CENSUS.

## EC SUBSIDIES

## REVISED TABLE\*

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED TOMATO PRODUCTS  
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY		MINIMUM GROWER PRICE <u>1/</u>	PROCESSING SUBSIDY		PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	LOCAL CURRENCY COST	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
	CROP YEAR		NET	RAW WT EQV					
TOMATO PASTE									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
Effective <u>3/</u>	85/86	97.20	234.00	37.44	59.76	1,482	88,564	1,805	49.08
	86/87	92.34	282.58	45.21	47.13	1,554	73,236	1,396	52.48
	87/88	89.11	297.27	47.56	41.55	1,629	67,680	1,315	51.47
	GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/\$	DOLLARS
Effective <u>3/</u>	85/86	86.10	170.57	27.29	58.81	102	6,019	128	46.85
	86/87	87.07	259.81	41.57	45.50	117	5,309	135	39.35
	87/88	89.11	297.27	47.56	41.55	128	5,332	138	38.55
	SPAIN <u>2/</u>	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	53.58	157.31	25.17	28.41	145.80	4,142	133	31.09
	87/88	57.94	172.70	27.63	30.31	154.21	4,674	121	38.54
	PORTUGAL <u>2/</u>	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	ESC/ECU	ESCUDO	ESC/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	58.14	184.28	29.48	28.66	151.81	4,350	146	29.70
	87/88	61.61	194.41	31.11	30.50	171.73	5,238	143	36.73
WHOLE PEELED SAN MARZANO									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
Effective <u>3/</u>	85/86	162.60	103.60	77.70	84.90	1,482	125,818	1,805	69.72
	86/87	154.47	103.60	77.70	76.77	1,554	119,297	1,396	85.49
	87/88	147.52	115.84	86.88	60.64	1,629	98,783	1,315	75.12
WHOLE PEELED ROMA & SIMILAR									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
Effective <u>3/</u>	85/86	123.80	76.06	57.05	66.76	1,482	98,931	1,805	54.82
	86/87	117.61	64.87	48.65	68.96	1,554	107,160	1,396	76.79
	87/88	113.49	82.27	61.70	51.79	1,629	84,362	1,315	64.15
	SPAIN <u>2/</u>	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	74.13	41.19	30.89	43.24	145.80	6,304	133	47.32
	87/88	78.53	32.62	24.47	54.07	154.21	8,338	121	68.75
NON-WHOLE PEELED									
	ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
Effective <u>3/</u>	85/86	102.40	40.03	30.02	72.38	1,482	107,263	1,805	59.44
	86/87	94.72	38.92	29.19	65.53	1,554	101,834	1,396	72.97
	87/88	89.11	37.00	27.75	61.36	1,629	99,955	1,315	76.01
	SPAIN <u>2/</u>	ECU	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PTA	PTA/\$	DOLLARS
	86/87	69.35	24.71	18.53	50.82	145.80	7,409	133	55.62
	87/88	69.22	24.61	18.46	50.76	154.21	7,828	121	64.55

NOTES: Net to raw weight equivalent: paste 0.16, peeled 0.75. Dollar exchange rates as of September 30, except 1987/88 as of Sept. 17. 1/ Some growers receive a quality premium. 2/ Joined the European Community in 1986. 3/ In 1985/86, Greece and Italy agreed to a lower subsidy in exchange for larger thresholds. The effective rate is calculated as the official rate times the quotient of the official and actual thresholds.

\* Table in August, 1987 Horticultural Products Review utilized incorrect "green" ECU rates for 1987/88.

September 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA



## REVISED TABLE\*

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY: MINIMUM GROWER PRICES AND PROCESSOR SUBSIDIES FOR CANNED FRUIT  
(STATED CURRENCY UNIT PER METRIC TON)

COMMODITY/ COUNTRY CROP YEAR	MINIMUM GROWER PRICE <sup>1/</sup>	PROCESSING SUBSIDY NET	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT	"GREEN" ECU EXCHANGE RATE	COST IN LOCAL CURRENCY	DOLLAR EXCHANGE RATE	PROCESSORS' NET COST OF FRUIT
CANNED PEACHES IN SYRUP							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	352.90	222.30	130.60	1,432	187,019	1,883	99.32
85/86	347.60	195.00	152.60	1,482	226,153	1,805	125.32
86/87	312.84	146.25	166.59	1,554	258,881	1,396	185.51
87/88	287.81	143.63	144.18	1,629	234,869	1,315	178.61
GREECE	ECU	ECU	ECU	DRACH/ECU	DRACHMA	DRACHMA/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	299.80	131.80	168.00	91	15,288	125	122.30
85/86	312.70	124.60	188.10	102	19,251	128	149.84
86/87	297.14	94.82	202.32	117	23,605	135	174.96
87/88	287.81	143.63	144.18	128	18,504	138	133.80
SPAIN <sup>2/</sup>	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/\$	DOLLARS
86/87	267.25	105.50	161.75	146	23,583	133	177.03
87/88	252.86	112.42	140.44	154	21,658	121	178.58
CANNED PEARS IN SYRUP							
ITALY	ECU	ECU	ECU	LIRE/ECU	LIRE	LIRE/\$	DOLLARS
84/85	338.45	185.10	138.54	1,432	198,392	1,883	105.36
85/86	333.40	171.40	148.29	1,482	219,763	1,805	121.78
86/87	316.73	185.20	116.71	1,554	181,374	1,396	129.97
87/88	302.15	185.31	102.02	1,629	166,183	1,315	126.37
SPAIN <sup>2/</sup>	ECU	ECU	ECU	PTA/ECU	PESETA	PESETA/\$	DOLLARS
86/87	170.97	35.49	132.64	146	19,338	133	145.17
87/88	186.29	66.31	114.68	154	17,684	121	145.81

NOTE: Processed to raw fruit conversion factor = 1:1 for peaches, 1:1.08 for pears.  
Dollar exchange rates as of September 30 except 1987/88 as of Sept. 17, 1987.

<sup>1/</sup> According to trade sources, some growers receive a quality premium.

<sup>2/</sup> Spain was not a member of the European Community in 1985.

\* Table in August, 1987 Horticultural Products Review utilized incorrect "green" ECU rates for 1987/88.

September 1987

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA

# U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY	1986	1987	SEASON TO DATE	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL	SEASON	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY	1986	1987	SEASON TO DATE	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL	SEASON
FRESH FRUIT											ORANGES.....(NOV)			33,097	36,333	317,446	342,809	394,162			
APPLES.....(JUL)			4,397	3,550	4,397	3,550	168,274				CANADA.....			6,503	5,272	93,683	94,115	112,225			
CANADA.....			1,475	1,981	1,475	1,981	42,072				EC-TWELVE.....			861	3,729	5,487	17,175	6,718			
EC-TWELVE.....			558	290	558	290	11,581				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			49	235	1,475	2,448	1,560			
UNITED KINGDOM.....			490	228	490	228	8,694				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			25,672	27,065	216,394	228,616	273,034			
NETHERLANDS.....			26	62	26	62	1,608				HONG KONG.....			10,725	7,925	91,660	84,243	125,736			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			46	34	46	34	13,498				JAPAN.....			11,842	16,877	90,933	107,785	108,734			
SWEDEN.....			.	5	.	5	4,448				MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	15	112	15			
NORWAY.....			.	.	.	.	4,213				LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			13	13	348	247	559			
FINLAND.....			.	.	.	.	3,575				BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			.	19	41	91	49			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			1,951	930	1,951	930	71,098				OTHER.....			.	.	2	5	2			
CHINA (TAIWAN).....			29	93	29	93	37,115				GRAPES.....(JUN)			7,020	8,509	12,178	15,739	102,075			
HONG KONG.....			255	623	255	623	18,274				CANADA.....			4,327	4,256	7,984	9,617	56,665			
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	.	.	14,456				EC-TWELVE.....			594	1,378	1,298	2,467	3,605			
SAUDI ARABIA.....			.	.	.	.	11,975				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			56	152	95	194	2,078			
UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....			.	.	.	.	1,619				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			1,870	2,510	2,492	3,149	33,681			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			160	182	160	182	12,036				CHINA (TAIWAN).....			.	533	.	533	12,416			
COLOMBIA.....			.	.	.	.	2,931				HONG KONG.....			951	665	1,041	938	10,056			
MEXICO.....			160	109	160	109	2,589				JAPAN.....			13	32	26	76	4,318			
PANAMA.....			.	.	.	.	2,465				SINGAPORE.....			472	560	829	730	3,572			
BRAZIL.....			.	.	.	.	1,755				MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			15	16	15	20	478			
COSTA RICA.....			.	53	.	53	1,272				LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			127	147	232	215	4,626			
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			208	125	208	125	3,499				BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			31	50	61	78	942			
OTHER.....			.	9	.	9	35				OTHER.....			.	.	1	.	1			
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)			643	2,164	4,873	9,077	5,482				PEARS.....(JUL)			1,364	1,683	1,364	1,683	36,365			
CANADA.....			157	91	1,072	928	1,273				CANADA.....			1,250	1,202	1,250	1,202	18,742			
EC-TWELVE.....			259	1,494	1,557	4,152	1,706				EC-TWELVE.....			.	.	.	.	948			
FRANCE.....			110	979	864	2,809	894				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			.	10	.	10	7,301			
UNITED KINGDOM.....			135	240	344	803	447				SWEDEN.....			.	10	.	10	6,490			
NETHERLANDS.....			15	268	264	496	278				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			69	447	69	447	781			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			20	99	295	164	298				MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	5	.	5	4,115			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			207	464	1,934	3,798	2,176				SAUDI ARABIA.....			.	.	.	.	2,594			
JAPAN.....			206	464	1,902	3,790	2,129				UNITED ARAB EMIRA.....			.	.	.	.	1,235			
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	2	1	5	1				LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			33	15	33	15	4,259			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			.	14	3	27	18				BRAZIL.....			.	.	.	.	1,915			
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			.	.	10	2	10				MEXICO.....			33	15	33	15	1,744			
STRAWBERRIES.....(JAN)			1,002	1,061	6,726	7,302	9,827				PANAMA.....			.	.	.	.	536			
CANADA.....			633	511	5,661	5,975	6,647				BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			13	4	13	4	220			
EC-TWELVE.....			37	46	293	279	604				PRUNES/PLUMS.....(JAN)			7,899	12,317	14,182	20,059	23,629			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			31	.	129	65	141				CANADA.....			3,470	3,257	7,505	7,550	12,502			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			296	492	591	910	2,363				EC-TWELVE.....			155	796	614	1,125	843			
JAPAN.....			291	484	476	766	2,229				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			.	286	314	346	641			
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			5	11	41	56	47				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			4,175	7,908	5,482	10,775	9,269			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			.	.	3	5	3				HONG KONG.....			3,096	5,361	3,805	7,656	7,056			
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			1	.	8	16	22				CHINA (TAIWAN).....			661	1,915	1,063	2,287	1,211			
CHERRIES, SW&TT (MAY)			4,230	5,412	9,726	20,384	10,488				MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	40	16	52	16			
CANADA.....			811	1,102	2,931	5,183	3,316				LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			96	17	233	167	326			
EC-TWELVE.....			756	454	1,558	1,462	1,567				BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			3	14	17	43	32			
UNITED KINGDOM.....			756	454	1,469	1,320	1,476				KIWI FRUIT.....(OCT)			123	96	7,733	8,979	7,905			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			161	102	258	324	262				CANADA.....			122	96	1,075	2,015	1,245			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			2,485	3,745	4,950	13,354	5,313				EC-TWELVE.....			.	.	2,964	2,781	2,964			
JAPAN.....			2,114	2,832	3,038	10,916	3,326				NETHERLANDS.....			.	.	1,838	1,974	1,838			
HONG KONG.....			309	713	1,662	1,952	1,671				GERMANY, FED. REP.....			.	.	595	332	595			
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	3	11	3				UNITED KINGDOM.....			.	.	349	230	349			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			18	5	24	43	26				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			.	.	1,057	1,772	1,057			
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			.	4	1	4	1				SWEDEN.....			.	.	481	642	481			
OTHER.....			.	.	.	3	.				FINLAND.....			.	.	242	437	242			
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)			17,807	14,396	256,171	341,081	269,592				AUSTRIA.....			.	.	199	370	199			
CANADA.....			1,371	1,257	25,295	27,206	26,675				SWITZERLAND.....			.	.	134	314	134			
EC-TWELVE.....			975	190	77,828	100,433	78,840				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			0	.	2,616	2,311	2,616			
FRANCE.....			522	123	44,451	58,759	44,586				JAPAN.....			.	.	2,200	2,015	2,200			
NETHERLANDS.....			395	50	19,581	21,752	20,410				MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	19	91	19			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			17	16	2,479	2,792	2,512				LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			1	.	2	8	4			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			15,442	12,933	150,485	210,093	161,480				CANNED FRUIT										
JAPAN.....			14,330	10,865	142,807	192,824	152,341				APRICOTS.....(JUN)			14	24	31	93	277			
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	.	423	.				CANADA.....			3	.	3	49	50			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			2	.	24	133	24				EC-TWELVE.....			1	4	3	4	39			
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			.	.	3	.	3				NETHERLANDS.....			1	3	3	3	21			
OTHER.....			.	.	57	.	57				SPAIN.....			.	.	.	.	16			
LEMONS.....(AUG)			13,609	12,939	130,090	150,926	130,090				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			4	.	10	.	18			
CANADA.....			869	486	8,932	7,086	8,932				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			5	15	9	33	108			
EC-TWELVE.....			.	.	1,335	3,000	1,335				HONG KONG.....			.	.	2	.	62			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			50	.	657	303	657				JAPAN.....			.	15	1	15	27			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			12,689	12,444	118,605	139,959	118,605				MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	6	.	55			
JAPAN.....			12,210	11,334	110,692	129,911	110,692				SAUDI ARABIA.....			.	.	6	.	35			
MID. EAST & N. AFR.....			.	.	2	.	2				QATAR.....			.	.	.	.	12			
LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			.	9	549	577	549				KUWAIT.....			.	.	.	.	8			
BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			.	.	9	.	9				LAT. AMER., EX CARR.....			.	.	.	.	4			
LIMES.....(APR)			157	406	613	2,455	2,533				BERMUDA & CARIBB.....			.	5	.	7	2			
CANADA.....			116	26	537	458	1,176				CHERRIES, MARAC (JUL)			347	228	347	228	2,569			
EC-TWELVE.....			35	25	69	195	801				CANADA.....			33	.	33	.	114			
FRANCE.....			9	8	14	46	531				EC-TWELVE.....			10	4	10	4	114			
UNITED KINGDOM.....			23	13	51	63	214				OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			1	.	1	.	56			
OTHER WEST EUROPE.....			3	.	3	.	6				EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			255	214	255	214	2,040			
EAST ASIA & PACIF.....			4	355	4	1,798	556				CHINA (TAIWAN).....			68	121	68	121	807			
MALAYSIA.....			.	106	.	856	293				HONG KONG.....			85	38	85	38	481			
HONG KONG.....			.</																		



U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

U.S. EXPORTS

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL SEASON
	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT			1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	
CHERRIES, MAR (CONT)						PRUNES.....(AUG)	3,608	2,839	48,250	54,427	48,250
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	4	.	47	CANADA.....	217	229	2,713	3,136	2,713
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	3	.	3	94	EC-TWELVE.....	1,930	1,216	25,424	27,527	25,424
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	44	8	44	8	105	ITALY.....	314	41	8,570	7,097	8,570
						GERMANY, FED. REP	618	627	6,270	7,506	6,270
CHERRIES, SW&TT(JUL)	191	316	191	316	4,009	UNITED KINGDOM...	324	169	3,145	3,243	3,145
CANADA.....	30	36	30	36	2,018	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	574	588	6,645	7,626	6,645
EC-TWELVE.....	1	123	1	123	145	SWEDEN.....	130	212	2,399	2,963	2,399
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	37	3	37	52	FINLAND.....	185	159	2,055	2,209	2,055
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	127	120	127	120	1,627	NORWAY.....	122	70	1,245	1,492	1,245
JAPAN.....	62	22	62	22	730	SWITZERLAND.....	70	84	691	561	691
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	43	32	43	32	595	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	762	685	10,329	12,424	10,329
SINGAPORE.....	4	49	4	49	215	JAPAN.....	532	565	7,022	9,120	7,022
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	.	29	.	142	MID. EAST & N. AFR	42	75	741	1,326	741
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	.	.	17	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	46	42	1,988	2,061	1,988
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	1	.	9	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	37	5	384	312	384
						OTHER.....	.	.	25	14	25
PEACHES.....(JUN)	802	366	3,260	1,844	15,992	FRUIT JUICE (1,000 GALLONS)					
CANADA.....	257	112	351	300	2,427	(FOR STRENGTH OF JUICE, SEE FCOTNOTES)					
EC-TWELVE.....	36	3	132	8	331						
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	142	61	201	73	547	GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	167	196	1,020	1,555	1,587
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	228	149	2,317	1,315	11,224	CANADA.....	4	4	59	47	81
JAPAN.....	12	29	1,949	919	8,690	EC-TWELVE.....	95	61	362	522	517
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	170	44	251	222	1,443	FRANCE.....	95	40	332	303	418
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	15	41	24	520	GERMANY, FED. REP	.	.	22	155	86
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	109	14	168	86	719	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	16	11	19
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	27	12	51	38	191	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	33	94	253	557	399
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	33	JAPAN.....	27	83	195	464	286
PEARS.....(JUN)	132	37	249	90	1,351	HONG KONG.....	3	7	21	46	41
CANADA.....	.	.	.	3	81	MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	30	202	376	347
EC-TWELVE.....	2	4	8	5	159	SAUDI ARABIA.....	2	17	119	172	178
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	1	86	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	5	25	82	68
NETHERLANDS.....	.	4	6	4	70	KUWAIT.....	13	8	30	27	43
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	94	.	151	14	415	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	7	.	42
SWEDEN.....	73	.	96	.	216	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	18	7	121	42	181
NORWAY.....	13	.	39	14	180	NETHL. ANTILLES..	14	1	54	14	103
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	28	21	52	357	LW & WW ISLANDS..	1	4	17	14	21
JAPAN.....	.	.	5	9	146	BARBADOS.....	2	2	17	8	19
MARSHALL ISLANDS	.	24	.	24	46	OTHER.....	.	.	1	.	1
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	.	.	37						
SINGAPORE.....	3	2	3	17	36	ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	279	354	2,257	3,304	3,535
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	3	16	5	119	CANADA.....	27	49	385	579	625
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	14	.	16	6	125	EC-TWELVE.....	26	143	644	1,130	1,075
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	15	2	37	5	95	FRANCE.....	26	141	631	1,074	1,051
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.	5	1	8	8	11
PINEAPPLES....(JAN)	545	526	7,003	3,807	10,071	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	146	60	434	347	633
CANADA.....	355	378	3,059	2,525	4,744	JAPAN.....	55	24	194	124	245
EC-TWELVE.....	28	68	574	526	1,415	HONG KONG.....	18	4	66	68	105
NETHERLANDS.....	28	16	431	297	741	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	54	18	63	45	82
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	52	79	159	531	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	9	.	28	13	66
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	13	15	157	250	340	MID. EAST & N. AFR	43	62	555	993	835
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	104	59	3,045	308	3,264	SAUDI ARABIA.....	32	32	370	363	395
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	2,585	.	2,585	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	2	6	50	300	166
JAPAN.....	24	13	289	227	386	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	10	10	34	14	42
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	27	22	54	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	23	29	174	203	291
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	2	5	51	48	OTHER.....	.	.	24	30	24
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	41	.	134	61	203						
OTHER.....	.	.	2	64	2	GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	58	282	1,375	2,213	1,938
						CANADA.....	10	66	249	417	394
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	1,208	1,401	1,949	2,941	18,910	EC-TWELVE.....	2	10	168	221	229
CANADA.....	295	675	396	1,316	4,276	GERMANY, FED. REP	2	1	60	85	102
EC-TWELVE.....	129	14	151	16	741	NETHERLANDS.....	.	8	85	108	100
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	206	57	294	103	1,105	UNITED KINGDOM...	.	1	21	27	25
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	293	517	674	1,059	9,016	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	3	55	36	84
JAPAN.....	70	160	263	429	3,314	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	41	195	860	1,484	1,173
HONG KONG.....	75	152	157	259	2,637	JAPAN.....	38	193	837	1,459	1,143
PHILIPPINES.....	.	30	.	52	1,095	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	8	41	39	51
SINGAPORE.....	38	31	75	92	913	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	0	0	1	14	3
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	40	58	133	1,242	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	.	1	2	3
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	143	64	214	210	1,560						
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	131	32	162	104	890	ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	579	1,062	5,947	8,810	9,578
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	79	CANADA.....	219	478	2,303	3,735	3,682
						EC-TWELVE.....	160	222	1,312	2,347	2,323
DRIED FRUIT						GERMANY, FED. REP	121	103	325	873	875
RAISINS.....(AUG)	6,739	8,056	71,873	80,516	71,873	NETHERLANDS.....	4	6	667	788	715
CANADA.....	206	319	3,472	3,105	3,472	UNITED KINGDOM...	5	70	149	390	353
EC-TWELVE.....	2,775	4,040	24,548	34,309	24,548	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	65	101	594	777	909
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,521	2,013	10,613	14,590	10,613	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	91	174	958	1,307	1,542
GERMANY, FED. REP	509	928	5,019	7,696	5,019	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	29	61	344	377	499
NETHERLANDS.....	328	174	3,893	3,740	3,893	HONG KONG.....	18	27	174	264	248
DENMARK.....	323	530	3,428	5,494	3,428	JAPAN.....	4	29	108	238	215
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,005	1,004	9,306	10,131	9,306	MID. EAST & N. AFR	14	28	419	297	566
SWEDEN.....	570	442	4,777	4,831	4,777	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	19	54	245	274	370
NORWAY.....	143	190	1,943	2,273	1,943	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	10	5	115	69	181
FINLAND.....	204	262	1,851	2,263	1,851	OTHER.....	.	.	1	5	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,590	2,587	29,509	29,254	29,509	GRPFRT, CNF....(DEC)	215	115	1,761	1,195	2,201
JAPAN.....	2,069	2,038	20,736	19,249	20,736	CANADA.....	19	29	105	630	312
MID. EAST & N. AFR	34	18	2,078	1,068	2,078	EC-TWELVE.....	4	.	63	89	101
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	98	51	2,217	2,171	2,217	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	26	.	191	177	212
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	30	36	515	478	515	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	156	83	1,270	253	1,406
OTHER.....	.	.	227	.	227	JAPAN.....	156	50	1,129	114	1,219
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	.	94	.	101
						LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	4	.	4

# U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY						COMMODITY					
REGION/COUNTRY	JULY	SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL		REGION/COUNTRY	JULY	SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON		(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1986	1987	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON	
GRPFRT, CNF. (CONT)						HONG KONG.....	355	183	4,057	2,983	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	3	29	46	51	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	170	267	3,124	3,939	
OTHER.....	.	.	5	.	15	MID. EAST & N. AFR	104	40	659	493	
						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	96	126	1,514	1,416	
ORANGE, CNF... (DEC)	243	533	2,409	2,576	3,611	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	71	14	519	758	
CANADA.....	8	16	114	80	190	OTHER.....	.	.	2	8	
EC-TWELVE.....	9	51	102	570	301						
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20	.	192	298	215	TOM.,PST&PLP.(JUL)	377	341	377	341	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	124	163	1,572	1,161	2,263	CANADA.....	226	174	226	174	
MALAYSIA.....	13	10	449	319	721	EC-TWELVE.....	.	2	.	2	
SINGAPORE.....	32	59	293	214	449	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	1	.	
JAPAN.....	5	40	386	202	402	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	105	126	105	126	
HONG KONG.....	31	46	181	280	326	JAPAN.....	67	73	67	73	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	36	281	263	281	353	FR PACIFIC ISLAND	33	7	33	7	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	.	25	10	34	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	5	.	5	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	41	22	133	161	226	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	30	21	30	21	
OTHER.....	.	.	15	28	OTHER.....	14	13	14	13		
							.	.	.	1	
FRESH VEGETABLES						TOMATO, WHOLE (JUL)	164	185	164	185	
ASPARAGUS..... (OCT)	31	65	4,945	9,291	5,087	CANADA.....	31	103	31	103	
CANADA.....	7	22	1,927	3,852	1,946	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	.	.	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	18	442	1,004	447	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	63	73	63	73	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	15	1	191	377	191	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	45	.	45	.	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	22	2,382	3,032	2,398	JAPAN.....	2	52	2	52	
JAPAN.....	2	3	2,252	2,841	2,257	MID. EAST & N. AFR	59	.	59	.	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	2	.	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	8	6	8	6	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	1	1,020	101	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	3	2	3	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	2	2	2	3	OTHER.....	.	.	.	15	
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
LETTUCE..... (OCT)	5,088	5,137	134,894	99,098	148,161	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	3,315	2,521	3,315	2,521	
CANADA.....	2,755	3,239	121,983	85,594	131,614	CANADA.....	359	335	359	335	
EC-TWELVE.....	33	16	2,857	2,311	2,868	EC-TWELVE.....	291	52	291	52	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	309	75	309	UNITED KINGDOM...	233	52	233	52	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,070	1,705	7,741	9,494	10,889	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	19	18	19	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	12	35	51	520	66	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,586	2,081	2,586	2,081	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	43	21	325	70	480	JAPAN.....	2,163	1,829	2,163	1,829	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	175	121	1,465	1,033	1,774	AUSTRALIA.....	402	175	402	175	
OTHER.....	.	.	163	.	163	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	30	.	30	
						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	129	
ONION..... (OCT)	6,183	6,517	50,381	66,786	66,261	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	61	5	61	5	
CANADA.....	2,823	5,452	25,279	50,478	28,775					299	
EC-TWELVE.....	20	.	2,218	733	2,218	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	6,698	8,847	6,698	8,847	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	372	150	372	CANADA.....	43	94	43	94	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,240	314	19,524	12,752	31,208	EC-TWELVE.....	15	.	15	.	
JAPAN.....	2,618	7	12,807	4,166	19,228	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	.	23	
HONG KONG.....	415	57	4,335	2,633	6,096	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,521	8,611	6,521	8,611	
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	191	.	1,009	4,283	3,817	JAPAN.....	5,734	7,461	5,734	7,461	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	7	.	148	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	123	16	123	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	4	472	2,134	1,873	2,615	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	12	2	12	2	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	64	272	517	601	678	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	90	16	90	16	
OTHER.....	32	.	338	50	394	OTHER.....	.	.	.	14	
POTATOES, TABL (OCT)	5,319	6,874	29,881	41,479	34,048	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	417	341	2,118	1,775	
CANADA.....	4,889	6,558	26,718	39,273	29,560	CANADA.....	83	72	466	697	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	3	54	3	EC-TWELVE.....	122	174	501	520	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	100	14	100	UNITED KINGDOM...	60	46	244	205	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	9	443	281	501	GERMANY, FED. REP	57	73	177	177	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	19	63	22	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	35	21	139	134	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	337	126	2,148	1,298	3,151	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	14	68	228	244	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	66	181	447	489	708	MID. EAST & N. AFR	23	4	80	28	
OTHER.....	.	.	3	6	3	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	133	.	646	111	
						BRAZIL.....	133	.	620	103	
POTATOES, SEED (OCT)	179	166	4,281	5,544	6,425	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	2	5	27	
CANADA.....	14	166	3,689	5,013	5,078	OTHER.....	4	.	53	13	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	95	22	95					73	
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	100	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,033	1,109	7,536	9,095	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	166	.	166	151	779	CANADA.....	69	119	695	1,170	
MEXICO.....	83	.	83	151	697	EC-TWELVE.....	474	489	3,510	4,090	
HONDURAS.....	82	.	82	.	82	UNITED KINGDOM...	228	237	1,379	1,480	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	331	358	373	GERMANY, FED. REP	176	106	1,116	1,363	
						OTHER WEST EUROPE.	205	176	993	1,232	
TOMATOES..... (OCT)	6,231	6,250	50,265	56,648	57,782	SWEDEN.....	79	69	355	387	
CANADA.....	5,718	5,626	48,914	55,483	54,773	SWITZERLAND.....	26	59	298	445	
EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	1	68	1	NORWAY.....	61	28	216	225	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	.	1	FINLAND.....	34	20	108	169	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	494	581	906	857	2,532	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	257	320	2,187	2,341	
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	7	16	157	47	157	JAPAN.....	147	171	1,443	1,438	
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	12	22	25C	189	282	AUSTRALIA.....	79	126	657	688	
OTHER.....	.	4	35	4	35	MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	1	15	16	
						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	19	2	36	136	
CANNED VEGETABLES						BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	.	68	69	
CORN..... (AUG)	5,805	4,764	70,042	82,982	70,042	OTHER.....	.	1	33	41	
CANADA.....	45	7	935	932	935	POTATO, FLAKES. (OCT)	1,596	1,539	11,206	16,698	
EC-TWELVE.....	2,726	1,085	28,572	29,052	28,572	CANADA.....	19	18	458	589	
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,150	506	11,577	13,645	11,577	EC-TWELVE.....	111	165	537	2,158	
UNITED KINGDOM...	743	419	9,582	9,209	9,582	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	113	258	
FRANCE.....	661	57	5,576	4,287	5,576	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,444	1,292	9,922	13,144	
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	440	392	8,041	8,425	8,041	JAPAN.....	1,346	1,208	8,994	11,703	
SWITZERLAND.....	219	306	4,859	4,829	4,859	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	16	72	
SWEDEN.....	170	68	2,401	2,500	2,401	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	18	64	152	440	
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,323	3,100	29,799	41,898	29,799	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	3	.	8	19	
JAPAN.....	1,519	2,229	19,117	31,798	19,117	OTHER.....	.	.	.	18	



## U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1986	1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON LAST	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1986	1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	LAST FULL CURRENT	SEASON LAST
POTATO, DRD/D (CONT)						EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	.	10	24	10
POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	344	313	3,149	4,394	3,615	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	.	18	22	40
CANADA.....	269	218	2,053	3,477	2,388	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	1	1
EC-TWELVE.....	19	11	115	175	137	WALNUTS, SHLD.. (AUG)	371	243	7,984	8,876	7,984
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	122	57	123	CANADA.....	33	23	682	851	682
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	47	81	704	473	763	EC-TWELVE.....	163	134	4,190	4,099	4,190
JAPAN.....	26	36	485	274	505	SPAIN.....	29	.	2,327	1,730	2,327
PHILIPPINES.....	.	.	119	17	158	GERMANY, FED. REP	120	134	747	1,089	747
MID. EAST & N. AFR	7	.	94	111	99	ITALY.....	.	.	699	850	699
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	4	14	59	53	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	286	281	286
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	48	40	51	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	147	70	2,122	3,082	2,122
OTHER.....	.	.	.	1	.	AUSTRALIA.....	75	28	1,193	875	1,193
TREE NUTS						JAPAN.....	39	31	546	1,770	546
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	298	95	298	95	3,084	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	31	11	330	327	330
CANADA.....	17	.	17	.	490	MID. EAST & N. AFR	26	14	332	352	332
EC-TWELVE.....	.	54	.	54	45	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	350	145	350
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	12	.	12	229	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	1	.	5	55	5
MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	15	11	15	205	OTHER.....	.	2	17	11	17
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	13	.	13	348	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	40	53	322	384	353
MEXICO.....	.	13	.	13	330	CANADA.....	.	2	48	18	49
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	7	EC-TWELVE.....	.	.	76	79	80
OTHER.....	269	.	269	.	1,760	FRANCE.....	.	.	55	74	59
INDIA.....	269	.	269	.	1,760	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	2	0	2
PECANS, UNSHLD (OCT)	85	113	411	439	678	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	11	2	50	65	62
CANADA.....	28	.	164	137	197	HONG KONG.....	11	.	25	20	25
EC-TWELVE.....	40	68	172	140	356	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	16	7	17
UNITED KINGDOM...	40	.	138	23	257	JAPAN.....	.	.	0	18	11
NETHERLANDS.....	.	8	10	18	50	AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	9	17	9
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	60	21	60	41	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	28	23	133	196	148
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	45	29	68	49	MEXICO.....	27	23	129	187	144
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	4	63	7	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	13	0	13
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	1	61	OTHER.....	.	26	.	26	.
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	16	.	39	30	1	ALMONDS, PREP.. (JUL)	2,443	2,358	2,443	2,358	26,256
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	1	.	1	CANADA.....	60	86	50	86	1,349
OTHER.....	1	.	1	1	1	EC-TWELVE.....	1,468	1,839	1,468	1,839	12,968
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	614	645	42,689	45,420	42,689	GERMANY, FED. REP	605	964	605	964	4,821
CANADA.....	69	112	2,622	2,137	2,622	UNITED KINGDOM...	667	175	667	175	3,394
EC-TWELVE.....	.	11	28,990	33,450	28,990	FRANCE.....	115	438	115	438	3,292
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	11	9,897	11,618	9,897	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	331	173	331	173	2,527
SPAIN.....	.	.	8,542	3,909	8,542	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	559	248	559	248	8,610
ITALY.....	.	.	3,833	4,441	3,833	JAPAN.....	399	172	399	172	7,460
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	3,256	6,267	3,256	MID. EAST & N. AFR	22	6	22	6	705
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1,671	1,573	1,671	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	1	3	1	3	45
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10	24	662	1,680	662	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	0	.	0	11
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	617	402	617	OTHER.....	2	2	2	2	41
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	535	498	8,108	6,106	8,108	HOPS					
MEXICO.....	535	498	7,343	4,295	7,343	HOPS..... (SEP)	64	187	1,711	1,776	1,980
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	18	53	18	CANADA.....	.	.	411	268	411
OTHER.....	.	.	0	19	0	EC-TWELVE.....	.	6	.	11	.
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD (SEP)	143	206	1,123	1,654	1,236	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	20	29	317	354	317
CANADA.....	70	5	206	25	286	JAPAN.....	.	.	283	307	283
EC-TWELVE.....	11	7	371	191	375	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	39	135	887	1,058	1,154
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	.	282	75	282	BRAZIL.....	39	115	590	531	854
FRANCE.....	.	.	47	23	47	COLOMBIA.....	.	20	158	215	158
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	56	64	58	ARGENTINA.....	.	.	122	137	122
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	27	194	285	1,234	288	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	5	.	29	36	29
CHINA (MAINLAND)...	18	92	137	650	84	OTHER.....	.	17	67	49	70
HONG KONG.....	9	56	34	468	34	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	109	188	1,934	2,079	2,074
AUSTRALIA.....	.	.	34	13	34	CANADA.....	.	6	75	63	75
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	15	15	EC-TWELVE.....	.	0	168	254	188
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	1	124	17	126	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	0	.	15	.
MEXICO.....	.	1	119	10	119	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	4	102	106	109
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	37	0	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	107	91	1,461	1,458	1,560
OTHER.....	34	.	81	71	101	COLOMBIA.....	78	.	544	153	567
ALMONDS, SHLD.. (JUL)	6,041	6,322	6,041	6,322	62,054	MEXICO.....	.	.	496	698	529
CANADA.....	416	273	416	273	4,646	BRAZIL.....	22	54	195	235	223
EC-TWELVE.....	3,073	3,528	3,073	3,528	28,089	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	2	3	18	22	18
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,400	1,990	1,400	1,990	13,648	OTHER.....	0	83	110	161	124
FRANCE.....	396	292	396	292	5,147	WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
UNITED KINGDOM...	631	405	631	405	4,151	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	649	956	3,755	5,818	6,779
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	740	238	740	238	7,072	CANADA.....	242	243	1,454	1,718	2,496
SWEDEN.....	447	96	447	96	3,039	EC-TWELVE.....	179	319	757	1,577	1,576
SWITZERLAND.....	99	36	99	36	2,018	UNITED KINGDOM...	140	202	477	1,000	962
NORWAY.....	195	18	195	18	1,174	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	16	35	111	151	229
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,620	537	1,620	537	15,712	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	53	103	427	166
JAPAN.....	1,042	332	1,042	332	12,394	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	90	273	698	1,461	1,316
MID. EAST & N. AFR	102	182	102	182	1,848	JAPAN.....	66	163	565	881	1,012
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	38	29	38	29	558	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	6	4
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	.	35	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	17	13	120	139	214
OTHER.....	52	1,535	52	1,535	4,094	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	110	53	602	464	985
PECANS, SHLD.. (OCT)	29	139	480	801	700	BAHAMAS.....	19	22	147	112	225
CANADA.....	8	87	311	509	411	NETHL. ANTILLES..	33	5	135	80	209
EC-TWELVE.....	9	52	98	208	190	LW & WW ISLANDS..	19	12	129	84	191
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	18	23	47	94	DOMINICAN REPUBLI	21	2	89	7	110
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	.	.	32	62	49	OTHER.....	2	2	18	27	22
UNITED KINGDOM...	9	25	36	66	40	ESSENTIAL OILS					
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	42	37	48	LEMON OIL..... (NOV)	68	62	499	374	692



# U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LEMON OIL... (CONT)						UNITED KINGDOM...	20	21	167	188	212
CANADA.....	1	19	33	60	46	GERMANY, FED. REP	9	4	66	93	82
EC-TWELVE.....	51	12	317	176	414	FRANCE.....	4	4	47	49	61
UNITED KINGDOM...	40	9	240	75	322	NETHERLANDS.....	5	2	38	35	49
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	6	7	6	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	1	14	33	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	9	13	81	104	146	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	7	210	326	242
JAPAN.....	7	3	64	81	89	JAPAN.....	1	1	132	224	142
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	0	4	3	27	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	4	5	27	60	44
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	9	.	9	HONG KONG.....	.	.	25	27	25
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	18	51	26	69	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	0	6	7	9
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	.	0	.	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	7	10	99	113	138
OTHER.....	.	.	1	0	2	MEXICO.....	4	3	56	41	78
						BRAZIL.....	.	.	10	17	17
ORANGE OIL.... (NOV)	108	152	1,190	1,106	1,469	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	0	0	1	3	4
CANADA.....	4	2	30	41	34	OTHER.....	1	2	19	23	24
EC-TWELVE.....	29	79	239	295	300	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	19	25	345	273	470
NETHERLANDS.....	20	1	104	45	119	CANADA.....	2	1	25	14	28
GERMANY, FED. REP	2	56	44	118	58	EC-TWELVE.....	7	9	173	152	232
FRANCE.....	.	.	46	37	51	UNITED KINGDOM...	3	2	53	50	74
UNITED KINGDOM...	3	16	25	48	44	FRANCE.....	0	1	51	42	65
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	163	83	167	ITALY.....	0	0	34	19	40
SWITZERLAND.....	.	.	160	82	160	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	1	2	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	72	51	305	392	437	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	2	83	54	119
JAPAN.....	45	42	229	258	278	JAPAN.....	1	1	44	32	71
HONG KONG.....	14	6	36	102	87	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	1	24	6	27
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1	1	1	HONG KONG.....	.	.	9	11	14
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	20	386	261	437	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	1	2	3
MEXICO.....	.	20	327	234	349	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	10	52	39	73
COLOMBIA.....	.	.	42	.	66	MEXICO.....	3	8	27	29	37
BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	2	2	BRAZIL.....	3	.	22	3	33
OTHER.....	.	.	66	31	91	BERMUDA & CARIBB..	.	.	0	.	0
PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	56	58	741	971	963	OTHER.....	.	2	10	10	14
CANADA.....	2	5	36	32	43						
EC-TWELVE.....	39	33	356	434	469						

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE -- ORANGE IN 42 DEGREE BRIX, GRAPEFRUIT IN 40 DEGREE BRIX  
CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN -- GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGE IN SINGLE STRENGTH EQUIVALENT  
SW: SWEET TT: TART PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS						COSTA RICA.....	1,708	3,562	17,966	22,354	33,226
APPLES..... (JUL)	11,446	12,776	11,446	12,776	139,253	HONDURAS.....	3,176	1,539	20,681	21,472	25,841
CHILE.....	528	276	528	276	43,315	DOMINICAN REPUB	2,676	1,297	6,700	7,269	12,236
CANADA.....	2,023	1,950	2,023	1,950	38,929	KIWI FRUIT... (OCT)	2,501	1,854	7,539	11,788	9,288
NEW ZEALAND....	5,863	4,666	5,863	4,666	35,599	NEW ZEALAND....	2,490	1,854	7,450	11,386	9,199
REP SOUTH AFRIC	2,688	.	2,688	.	7,280	CANNED FRUIT					
FRANCE.....	.	31	.	31	7,239	APRICOTS.... (JUN)	211	165	361	411	4,803
BANANAS..... (JAN)	261,970	221,288	1,788,065	1,768,066	2,978,394	SPAIN.....	111	74	243	233	3,285
ECUADOR.....	56,364	47,479	449,620	464,243	744,118	GREECE.....	71	17	71	53	616
COSTA RICA.....	60,594	45,739	350,835	344,819	565,699	MANDARINS... (JAN)	4,295	5,303	27,392	33,502	44,289
COLOMBIA.....	45,286	27,692	306,110	284,053	521,090	SPAIN.....	2,133	2,211	13,925	18,411	20,644
HONDURAS.....	45,517	50,379	304,840	348,565	516,453	JAPAN.....	1,216	768	6,462	3,668	13,179
RASPBERRIES. (JAN)	6,527	9,352	6,945	11,548	7,761	KOREA, REPUBLIC	448	1,555	3,614	6,747	6,049
CANADA.....	6,497	9,317	6,498	11,161	7,217	OLIVES, TCTAL (NOV)	5,951	6,391	49,522	56,406	65,294
STRAWBERRIES (JAN)	68	419	4,207	12,090	5,892	SPAIN.....	5,207	5,759	43,548	50,945	57,090
MEXICO.....	8	363	3,789	11,623	4,889	-BRN, N GR/ RP (NOV)	206	414	2,034	3,293	2,538
GRAPEFRUIT... (SEP)	5	35	2,578	1,797	2,578	GREECE.....	206	176	1,901	1,617	2,372
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	1,616	1,470	1,616	-BRN, GR, N RP (NOV)	641	381	4,292	4,758	5,859
MEXICO.....	.	.	854	27	854	SPAIN.....	498	290	2,996	3,579	4,004
LEMONS..... (AUG)	2,978	1,066	14,637	9,749	14,637	MEXICO.....	.	.	429	80	805
CHILE.....	2,044	500	8,314	1,535	8,314	-BRN, RP, N GR (NOV)	58	117	399	560	572
SPAIN.....	883	537	3,692	3,466	3,692	GREECE.....	58	75	351	449	461
BAHAMAS.....	.	.	2,278	4,605	2,278	-BRN, RP/ GRN (NOV)	295	391	2,443	2,617	3,368
LIMES..... (APR)	3,154	2,366	10,911	9,991	27,498	SPAIN.....	254	335	2,220	2,299	3,013
MEXICO.....	3,053	2,284	9,573	9,305	24,201	-PITTED/STUF (NOV)	4,531	4,900	39,083	43,706	51,216
TANG./MANDAR (NOV)	.	93	9,112	13,158	9,673	SPAIN.....	4,382	4,826	37,972	42,971	49,586
MEXICO.....	.	.	5,676	7,106	6,218	-PRP/PRS NEC (NOV)	219	188	1,271	1,472	1,740
SPAIN.....	.	93	1,867	4,562	1,867	GREECE.....	100	104	707	781	1,003
JAPAN.....	.	.	1,477	1,415	1,477	SPAIN.....	73	51	348	470	451
ORANGES..... (NOV)	1,100	177	27,424	19,142	28,159	PEACHES, ALL (JUN)	1,654	1,545	2,901	2,946	17,306
MEXICO.....	32	.	8,438	9,916	8,555	GREECE.....	599	177	749	602	8,147
SPAIN.....	.	.	6,314	2,038	6,314	CHILE.....	372	632	1,005	1,029	4,386
ISRAEL.....	.	18	6,189	3,758	6,205	REP SOUTH AFRIC	553	.	986	.	1,754
GRAPES..... (JUN)	2,186	4,236	21,703	30,451	238,540	PEARS..... (JUN)	505	102	834	178	2,478
CHILE.....	125	16	2,469	37	210,579	SPAIN.....	258	.	434	.	772
MANGOES..... (JAN)	15,482	14,219	35,998	40,290	44,744	REP SOUTH AFRIC	166	.	318	.	497
MEXICO.....	15,024	13,837	29,129	31,096	36,685	AUSTRALIA.....	.	15	.	30	484
HAITI.....	427	352	6,587	8,612	7,402	PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	20,407	27,491	168,028	156,668	253,442
CANTALOUPE. (MAY)	1,545	54	50,999	43,822	132,952	PHILIPPINES....	6,830	8,838	70,305	69,187	108,369
MEXICO.....	1,545	34	47,541	42,249	103,743	THAILAND.....	9,797	13,922	75,147	66,752	108,016
MELONS, OTHER (MAY)	511	350	12,763	12,511	71,261	MIX, N TRCIPIC (JUN)	1,516	1,486	2,885	3,447	15,127
MEXICO.....	454	350	9,888	10,438	33,425	MEXICO.....	1,020	1,270	1,753	2,852	9,631
GUATEMALA.....	.	.	1,439	824	9,774	AUSTRALIA.....	3	8	3	71	1,827
WATERMELONS. (APR)	2,276	1,829	60,442	93,310	105,411						
MEXICO.....	2,276	1,829	55,958	92,512	95,872						
PEARS..... (JUL)	271	102	271	102	31,707						
CHILE.....	.	.	.	.	14,797						
ARGENTINA.....	.	102	.	102	6,336						
AUSTRALIA.....	62	.	62	.	5,613						
JAPAN.....	.	.	.	.	3,269						
PINEAPPLES... (JAN)	7,901	6,546	49,327	53,937	77,229						



U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES  
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON  
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COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	JULY		SEASON TO DATE		LAST FULL
	1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON		1986	1987	PREVIOUS	CURRENT	SEASON
DRIED FRUIT						CANNED VEGETABLES					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	280	211	280	211	8,360	PIMIENTOS....(AUG)	551	555	9,087	9,462	9,087
TURKEY.....	143	141	143	141	7,092	SPAIN.....	551	529	9,082	9,378	9,082
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	30	25	599	957	608	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	4,393	3,285	4,393	3,285	50,665
IRAN.....	30	.	437	731	437	PORTUGAL.....	1,397	298	1,397	298	11,955
CHINA (MAINLAND)	.	3	65	135	73	MEXICO.....	76	1,353	76	1,353	11,336
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	52	446	2,153	2,018	2,190	ISRAEL.....	614	428	614	428	6,846
IRAN.....	.	.	1,004	719	1,022	TURKEY.....	805	18	805	18	5,478
TUNISIA.....	.	392	448	531	448	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	915	541	915	541	9,438
PAKISTAN.....	.	.	428	441	428	ISRAEL.....	466	312	466	312	4,175
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	3	.	3,349	2,631	3,352	ITALY.....	127	124	127	124	2,108
GREECE.....	.	.	2,832	2,212	2,832	SPAIN.....	182	9	182	9	1,975
TURKEY.....	.	.	397	316	397	TOMATOES....(JUL)	6,878	5,222	6,878	5,222	77,593
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	87	14	3,389	5,584	3,389	ITALY.....	4,183	2,799	4,183	2,799	41,822
MEXICO.....	81	14	3,137	5,140	3,137	SPAIN.....	1,922	1,988	1,922	1,988	20,295
FIG PASTE....(SEP)	175	0	3,189	2,308	3,189	ISRAEL.....	486	253	486	253	8,369
SPAIN.....	58	.	2,684	1,173	2,684	ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	2,258	3,807	10,606	11,774	19,238
TURKEY.....	51	.	357	644	357	SPAIN.....	2,250	3,789	10,558	11,676	19,052
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (FOR UNITS OF MEASURE SEE BELOW)						ASPARAGUS....(APR)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	2,956	3,321	2,956	3,321	34,593	CHINA (TAIWAN)	213	53	485	102	1,266
GERMANY, FED. R	580	627	580	627	8,416	MEXICO.....	.	.	185	1,494	208
AUSTRIA.....	139	324	139	324	5,430	MUSHROOMS...(JUL)	7,107	7,566	7,107	7,566	81,559
ARGENTINA.....	819	1,397	819	1,397	5,307	CHINA (MAINLAND)	1,777	3,017	1,777	3,017	29,981
BELGIUM LUXEMBO	362	334	362	334	3,707	CHINA (TAIWAN)	2,531	2,635	2,531	2,635	28,916
HUNGARY.....	1	35	1	35	1,911	HONG KONG.....	1,685	1,265	1,685	1,265	14,505
FCOJ.....(DEC)	33,034	21,623	239,769	246,435	392,148	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
BRAZIL.....	28,788	19,334	212,551	216,334	359,364	PEAS.....(SEP)	465	885	7,820	9,658	8,311
GRAPE,CONC,A(JAN)	2,718	1,892	15,563	8,592	29,482	CHINA (TAIWAN)	181	249	3,468	4,609	3,768
BRAZIL.....	1,422	1,125	7,665	2,666	13,048	CANADA.....	248	620	2,958	4,229	3,136
ARGENTINA.....	392	617	4,247	3,273	10,101	BROCCOLI....(SEP)	6,272	.	40,314	15,091	45,206
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	78	3,056	19,091	15,844	28,388	MEXICO.....	5,982	.	35,002	10,672	38,259
PHILIPPINES....	57	3,049	18,658	15,636	27,482	GUATEMALA.....	197	.	4,685	4,070	6,197
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	4,720	5,845	37,715	33,576	55,578	CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	589	687	15,869	19,765	17,563
PHILIPPINES....	1,391	1,850	13,469	14,991	23,418	MEXICO.....	533	658	14,249	18,539	15,798
THAILAND.....	1,930	2,721	15,558	13,028	20,318	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	1,531	1,407	1,531	1,407	8,663
FROZEN FRUIT						EL SALVADOR....					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	261	190	2,842	2,779	4,616	DOMINICAN REPUB	693	816	693	816	2,692
CANADA.....	261	190	2,840	2,275	4,527	GUATEMALA.....	320	397	320	397	2,387
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	283	51	3,394	2,361	6,506	POTATOES....(SEP)	2,637	2,508	33,258	29,975	35,529
YUGOSLAVIA.....	160	.	1,433	742	3,077	CANADA.....	2,580	2,508	32,594	29,532	34,785
HUNGARY.....	.	.	76	70	686	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
NEW ZEALAND....	47	.	647	927	679	MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	108	103	630	601	1,071
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	2,198	1,515	18,540	32,929	22,007	JAPAN.....	58	38	231	168	405
MEXICO.....	2,122	1,115	14,889	27,787	16,468	CHINA (TAIWAN)	12	14	158	98	209
POLAND.....	.	65	1,967	2,156	3,163	KOREA, REPUBLIC	22	28	97	115	205
FRESH VEGETABLES						TREE NUTS					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	141	196	13,920	12,687	14,136	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,500	4,885	22,384	32,642	41,203
MEXICO.....	7	7	12,885	11,069	12,885	PHILIPPINES....	2,854	4,060	18,588	25,832	33,349
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	377	798	11,828	8,787	13,998	BRAZIL,UNSHL(AUG)	800	1,800	5,051	5,981	5,051
CANADA.....	240	573	10,773	7,406	12,546	BRAZIL.....	800	1,800	4,974	5,857	4,974
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	796	1,186	51,348	32,688	61,965	PISTACH,UNSH(SEP)	359	43	12,231	663	12,466
CANADA.....	426	483	44,632	27,579	55,022	IRAN.....	.	.	10,620	57	10,662
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	503	586	4,309	5,231	6,589	BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	424	540	4,484	4,739	4,484
CANADA.....	489	467	2,081	1,283	4,251	BRAZIL.....	344	353	3,018	3,176	3,018
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,382	3,450	1,393	PERU.....	80	75	1,127	952	1,127
CELERY.....(OCT)	315	637	4,369	7,439	7,127	CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,941	4,106	45,574	47,203	45,574
CANADA.....	253	177	1,289	601	3,804	BRAZIL.....	1,446	987	20,950	13,559	20,950
MEXICO.....	.	.	1,977	4,230	1,977	INDIA.....	2,247	2,114	20,400	27,426	20,400
GUATEMALA.....	62	459	2,490	1,192	1,192	FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	192	87	1,886	1,774	1,886
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	2,695	746	180,166	189,319	182,331	TURKEY.....	143	60	1,745	1,257	1,745
MEXICO.....	2,125	184	170,474	182,116	172,186	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
EGGPLANT.....(OCT)	16	24	16,747	13,063	16,789	HOPS.....(SEP)	259	.	7,758,450	6,243,556	7,807,451
MEXICO.....	7	.	15,971	12,928	15,983	GERMANY, FED. R	259	.	6,088,525	3,325,308	6,088,525
GARLIC.....(OCT)	3,069	2,134	15,856	16,655	16,992	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	.	.	1,181,643	2,299,688	1,230,644
MEXICO.....	2,701	1,556	9,648	11,348	10,003	GRAPE WINE					
ARGENTINA.....	.	20	3,309	2,306	3,309	(1,000 LITERS)	3,630	3,316	25,918	23,550	55,216
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	1,692	1,362	8,869	5,840	9,892	CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	1,355	1,326	10,264	9,911	22,275
MEXICO.....	.	.	6,545	4,081	6,545	ITALY.....	880	927	7,925	6,946	16,454
CANADA.....	1,690	1,338	2,237	1,620	3,256	FRANCE.....	1,190	941	6,320	5,704	14,142
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	3,673	.	9,677	8,347	11,059	SPAIN.....	1,190	941	6,320	5,704	14,142
MEXICO.....	3,444	.	8,780	6,740	9,975	TABLE WINE..(JAN)	25,577	22,027	186,339	142,188	317,354
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	3,463	3,282	105,451	153,962	108,587	ITALY.....	12,560	11,244	90,764	69,082	151,019
MEXICO.....	2,521	3,061	84,905	133,544	86,486	FRANCE.....	7,253	5,526	55,195	38,769	93,636
CANADA.....	409	23	17,739	6,694	18,795	GERMANY, FED. R	2,890	2,043	21,163	14,711	35,594
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	4,616	4,673	100,259	102,693	106,925	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,051	1,319	10,125	9,771	19,759
MEXICO.....	3,749	3,337	89,760	93,341	94,764	ITALY.....	540	886	5,178	5,305	9,564
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	20	22	27,974	27,459	27,974	SPAIN.....	287	251	3,222	3,056	7,054
CANADA.....	20	.	27,955	27,180	27,955	CUT FLOWERS					
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	3,741	2,022	102,127	173,579	106,292	(1,000 UNITS)	11,448	17,192	138,118	168,420	216,548
CANADA.....	3,736	1,742	101,872	173,042	106,036	ROSES.....(JAN)	9,182	13,953	109,120	130,171	172,428
SQUASH.....(OCT)	431	862	57,175	67,546	57,542	COLOMBIA.....	33,983	.	404,957	345,404	640,666
MEXICO.....	406	723	54,924	65,974	55,276	CARNATIONS..(JAN)	33,308	.	387,804	330,511	615,862
TOMATOES....(OCT)	11,975	17,431	389,774	413,780	422,201	COLOMBIA.....					
MEXICO.....	11,503	16,865	376,355	404,049	408,257						
ASPARAGUS...(OCT)	405	960	8,030	11,533	9,924						
MEXICO.....	400	960	6,778	9,564	8,670						

1/ UNITS OF MEASURE FOR JUICES: APPLE -- 1000 GAL 71 BRX. FCOJ -- MT OF 65 BRX. PINEAPPLE CONC. -- MT OF 60 BRX.  
PINEAPPLE N CONC. -- 1,000 LITERS. 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED  
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH



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